

Australian War Memorial

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AWM -54

WAR OF 1939-45
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AUSTRALIAN ARCHIVES
ACCESS STATUS

OPEN

Statements by:—

19592. Leading Seaman. R. J. Carter, H.M.A.S. Perth.
NX 40802, Sgt E. J. L. Carter,
QX 13592 Gnr N. R. Carter,
P/O. R. V. Carter, (Royal Air Force).
QX 10504 Gnr. b g. Case
NX 23555. Pte J. J. Casey.
NX 45655, Pte L. J. Cashman,
4396, Sgt J. P. Cassidy.
VX 46967, Pte. J. H. A. Casson,
QX 17266 Bdr G. W. Cato
NX 5685 Sgt J. J. Cattell.
SX 11628 Pte J. E. Cattermole,

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

I, John Edward CATTERMOLE of 139 Robsart Street, Parkside, in the State of South Australia, War Pensioner, MAKE OATH AND SAY AS FOLLOWS :-

1. THAT I was formerly SX11622 Pte.J.E.Cattermole of the 4th. Reserve M.T.Company A.I.F. and was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at Singapore on the 15th. day of Fefruary 1942.

2. THAT after being in CHANGI,prisoner of war camp,from the 17th. of February to the 16th. of August 1942, I was sent to FUSAN ,Korea, arriving there about the 24th. of August 1942.

3. THAT during my time at KEIJO Prisoner of War Camp, the Japanese Officer Captain TERADA illtreated, or gave orders for the illtreatment of many of the prisoners of war. One incident in particular being the illtreatment of a Western Australian named CLARKE, adriver of "DON" Section, 4th Reserve M.T. Company. Driver CLARKE had written a letter to the Camp Commandant complaining about the food, which at this particular time ,was very bad. CLARKE unfortunately, ammitted to sign his name at the end of the letter and for this small offence he was given detention and was beaten up with wooden swords, by the guards under orders from Captain TERADA.

4. THAT on one occasion at a KEIJO Warehouse during the winter of ~~1934~~ 1943 JEC, a guard first class private by the name of MATIAMA gave me a severe bashing over the head and I still suffer with pains in my head as a result of this treatment. At the time of this affair my work was to look after the mess tents and make the tea, and during a slack period in my work the warehouse official asked me to do a small job for him, while I was doing this job MATIAMA came along and took me to a room where he bashed me up with his fists, just because I had done the job for the official without MATIAMA having told me to do it. The warehouse official hearing the disturbance, came to see what was the matter and he was so shocked at the treatment that I was receiving, that he actually attacked the guard for my protection.

5. THAT at KONAN a Japanese corporal nick-named "TOM THUMB"(a short thickset japanese with a very offensive manner, whom I beleive to be SHITO) was responsible for many bashings one of them being the illtreatment of a Western Australian, Sergeant Jerry FATHERS of the Australian Signal Corps. "TOM THUMB" instructed three of the guards to hold sergeant FATHERS and then attacked him.

J E Cattermole

Okaymond J.P

5.contd.
Sergeant FATHERS was in such a condition after this beating that he had to receive hospital treatment for cauliflower ears and bruised face and eyes. This punishment was given to Sgt. Fathers because he had raised an objection to his men being ordered to stand in the cold and snow unnecessarily whilst waiting for other working parties to knock off.

6. THAT I know the facts deposed to herein of my own knowledge, except where otherwise appears.

J E Cattermole
.....

SWORN at Unley .....

by the said John Edward CATTERMOLE

this 10th ..... day of ~~JUNE~~ July 1947

BEFORE ME E Raymond .....

A Justice of the Peace in and for the
State of South Australia.

On this Second day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, John Thomas CATTELL, of 3 William Street, Merewether, in the State of New South Wales, carrier, makes oath and says as follows :-

I was NX 5685, Sgt. J.T. CATTELL, of Detachment Command Pay Office, Headquarters 8th. Australian Division. I was taken prisoner at the capitulation of SINGAPORE on 15th. February 1942. I was moved to KEIJO CAMP in September, 1942, and remained therein until September, 1943, and was then moved to KONAN CAMP and remained therein until released in October, 1945.

About three months after I was moved to KEIJO, I was in charge of a working party at KEIJO railway station. An officer of the 2nd. Loyals (a Lancashire regiment)(a Captain) was in charge of my working party and another. Sato yelled to him in Japanese and as the officer appeared not to understand, Sato began to belt him with a rifle butt and was joined by others. The officer was very badly knocked about, his face cut and his nose broken.

He was extremely ill for some considerable time afterwards, and did not get back to normal again before I left KEIJO.

I knew USHIHARA Tatsumi as the interpretor at the Medical Officer's office. He made a boast that he would interpret what he considered the M.O. should know, and we all knew that he made interpretations completely contrary to our statements. If we told him his interpretation was wrong he would laugh and say that he knew what he was doing. Sometime in March 1943, I was suffering from beri-beri, and had to attend for treatment. One night when I had reported Ushihara told me he thought I did not have beri-beri. I suggested that the Doctor should know as he was treating me for it, and Ushihara flew into a rage and began to belt me with his wooden sword. He cut my face open with it and I was ordered to go off and work.

I knew TERADA Takeo. He was a Captain and was Camp Commandant to Captain GOTO Isamo at KEIJO. This man was a perfect swine and it is almost impossible to name anyone who had not been belted by him at one time or another. He had a flair for dealing in "collective punishment". One of his favouite tricks was to make men stand out in the snow without any clothes for hours at at stretch. I cannot particularise any of his sadistic ill-treatment as they were constant and applied to all and sundry. He was known to appropriate Red-Cross stores both for himself and for his family. We knew this bacause when we cleaned the incinerator at his house, we found partly filled tins of meat, etc.

I knew NOGUCHI Yuzura. He was in command of all prisoners in Korea. We did not have much contact with him, but on one occasion when I was Orderly Sgt. I had to accompany the Orderly Officer to get the days orders. I heard him on this occasion issue instructions to withhold Red-Cross supplies, mail, medical supplies, clothing, etc. from the prisoners. This was only done

/to assert

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent, John Thomas CATTELL, at Newcastle on the Second day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

(Signature of deponent)

his superiority, and as a form of collective punishment. These collective punishments were routine and instituted to demonstrate to us that we were prisoners, and that the Japanese were in authority.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
John Thomas CATTELL, at Newcastle)
on the 2nd day of June, One)
thousand nine hundred and forty-)
seven.)

J Cattell
(Signature of Deponent)

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

Food Dump s/Yore

154

I, Gordon Douglas CATO of 72 Yabba Street, Ascot and formerly QX 17266 Bdr Cato, G D, 2/10 Fd Regt, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows :

In about June or July, 1942 at No 5 Food Dump attached to Great World PW Camp, ten Australian soldiers, including QX 17252 Gnr McMAHON, K P, 2/10 Fd Regt, QX 12085 Gnr MOFFATT, J, 2/10 Fd Regt (now deceased), QX 14680 Gnr FREELEAGUS, C G, 2/10 Fd Regt and myself were sent as guards.. After about two months duty we were told by Cpl NAKAMA that we were to be relieved by Sikk guards. As the performance of our duties had pleased Cpl NAKAMA and his guards, the four Australian soldiers mentioned were told to stay and work under the Sikhs.

During the time we were guarding the dump we were living on Japanese cooked rations which were mostly inedible. Gnr McMAHON was suffering severely from stomach disorders, in fact all of us were finding great difficulty in eating such food as we were given.

In view of the food position which was obviously affecting our health we four Australians applied to Cpl NAKAMA to be sent back to Great World Camp. NAKAMA went away and came back stating he had seen Lt SHIRAZAWA . He brought with him a statement in English saying that we were to be severely punished for asking to be sent back to Great World Camp. This statement was read to us at Roll Call that night. This would have been about 2100 hrs.

After the statement had been read by an Australian Sergeant sent for that purpose, NAKAMA flew into a rage and gave an order to one of his soldiers who returned later with a long stick. The three of us, Gnr McMAHON, Gnr MOFFATT and myself were told to stand at attention in front of the squad and NAKAMA told his men to form round us. He then started to beat us on the body doing each one in turn until the stick had broken. This violent beating would have lasted about ½ hr. Gnr McMAHON had complained of his stomach trouble and during this bashing NAKAMA made special point of hitting McMAHON in the stomach shouting "Not sick". When the stick finally broke he commenced beating us in the face with his fists.

Next morning we were ordered back to Great World Camp.

The MO examined us and so severely had we been knocked about that we were sent to bed for seven days.

The Sergeant who read the statement witnessed the bashing. I do not recall his name but he was from 2/4 A/Tk Regt. He was from NSW, about 6 feet tall with fresh complexion and would weigh about thirteen stone.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

Signed and Sworn by the)
withinnamed deponent)
at Brisbane this 14th)
day of March, 1946.)

G.D. Cato
.....

H. C. Norland J.P.
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace.

File. "Singapore" File C 1/11 10.

NAKAMA

Singapore
Food dump #5

SECRET

E.Gp/Int/Q. 284

FORM 'Q'

WAR CRIMES

Information supplied by *ex*-Prisoners of War

Number 97 MR 66. Name CATO
(In Block Letters)

Rank BOMBERDIER. Initials G. D.

Unit/Ship 2/10 Fd. Regt.

Home Address 72 YABBA ST. ASCOT. BRISBANE AUST.

Date and place of Capture 15/Feb./1942. Singapore

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You are requested to set out, in accordance with the directions below, such knowledge as you may have on the subject of War Crimes. By doing so you may be the means of establishing the identity of persons who have committed offences against Prisoners of War and others, and the particulars you are able to give may be an important contribution towards their subsequent trial and punishment.

Therefore it is important that you should give your detailed information with the greatest possible care and accuracy in the columns provided overleaf.

2. War Crimes can be divided into two classes of offence :—

(*a*) *Criminal Acts in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—shooting and killing without justification, shooting and killing on the false pretence that the prisoner was escaping, assault with violence causing death, and other forms of murder or manslaughter ; shooting, wounding with bayonet, beating, torture, unjustified violence, and other forms of ill-treatment causing the infliction of grievous bodily harm ; theft of money and goods.

Under this head give in the columns overleaf the most exact information you have as to any such case. State, if you can, the names of those who committed the offence, as well as the names of any other enemy personnel such as Camp Commandant, Superior Officers or N. C. O's. who may in some degree be responsible. If possible, give also the names and full particulars of any other witnesses of the offence.

(*b*) *Violations of the Geneva Convention and of the rules of warfare, whether in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—unjustified imprisonment ; insufficient food, water and clothing ; lack of medical attention ; bad treatment in hospitals ; unhealthy conditions in Camp ; employment on work having direct connection with the operations of the war, or on unhealthy or dangerous work ; being detained in an area exposed to the fire of the fighting zone ; being used as a screen, and such cases as attacks on hospitals or hospital ships, and on merchant ships without making provision for survivors ; interrogation by third degree or other forcible methods.

Under this head, give brief particulars, with places and dates in the columns provided overleaf.

3. The above examples are only given as a general guide, and if you have knowledge of different kinds of war crimes committed (not necessarily against Ps/W only) you are requested to give similar particulars of them.

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, descr iption rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses
"FOOD. DUMP." No 5 SINGAPORE. July Sept. 1942.	See Appendix attached	Capt. NAKAMA.	SGT. K. McMAHON 2/10 Fd. Regt.

Nakon Paton
Thailand
18/9/45

To whom it may concern.

During the month of June 1942, ten men and one Sgt. were send to work and at the same time guard a place known as "The Food Dump" Singapore. Periodically the guard was changed, except five of us who had been kept there for over three months. This suited us as the Japanese rations were not sufficient for us to enable us to do the work and the extra ration we could steal was just what we needed.

About the middle of July they brought Sikh Police to do the guards and guard us. We then asked the Corporal Nakama if the men who had been there so long could be relieved. 17252 DX~~17266~~ Gnr. McMahon & Gnr. Moffat who has since died. and Myself complained that we did not like the Sikh police for which at roll call that night, guarded by Japanese with rifles & ~~bayonets~~ bayonets ~~we~~ were stood up and severely bashed by Corporal Nakama, first of all with a heavy piece of wood, after being bashed for half an hour the piece of wood broke in two. then he started on us with his fists. Every time he struck me I seemed to have a black out and after a while I lost count of the strokes. When Gnr McMahon said he was sick in the stomach Corporal Nakama struck him several heavy blows which caused him to double up.

As the result of these beatings ~~necessitated~~ we being removed to the Great World Hospital, we sustained our wounds for several weeks and suffered from ~~nervous~~ nervous debility for several months

signed DX/17266 Bdr Cato
~~Lt Cato~~.
K P McMahon

AFFIDAVIT

In the Supreme Court of Victoria.

I, Thomas Henry Albert CASSON of Red Cliffs in the state of Victoria, Labourer, make oath and say as follows :-

1. That from the 30th day of July 1940 until 10th day of December 1945 I was amember of the Australian Imperial Forces. I was a Private in the Fourth Reserve Motor Transport Company and my Army Number was VX46967.

2. That I was a Prisoner of War in Japanese hands from the 15th day of February 1942 until the 12th day of September 1945. The first thirteen months of the period were spent in Singapore and the remainder of the time was spent in Japan in Tiasho Sub Camp and Takefu Camp.

3. I was at Tiasho Sub Camp from on or about the 30th day of April 1943 until on or about the 30th day of April 1945. During part of this period Sgt. KAKATTA, who was known to the Australian troops as "BIMBO" was Camp commander of Tiasho Sub Camp. First Class Private MATSUMOTO, civilian interpreter MURAKAMI and Staff Sgt.YOSHIMURA were also on the Camp Staff.

4. On the eighteenth day of December 1944, after returning to camp early in the afternoon following an air raid, I was selected from a group of other prisoners and taken out in front of the guard house. Here, I was beaten with sticks, kicked in the legs and body, and struck at least twelve times about the head with a heavy leather belt. This ill-treatment continued for about three hours after which, whilst I was lying on the ground, a bucket of iced water was thrown over me. At the conclusion of this I was incapable of getting to my feet. I was carried by several prisoners to the cook house, where I received medical attention from a Royal Australian Navy Medical Officer- Capt. Stanning, formerly of H.M.A.S. Perth.

5. The perpetrators of the afore-mentioned ill-treatment were the above-named, viz. :- Sgt. KAKATTA, First Class Private MATSUMOTO, Civilian interpreter ~~MURAKAMA~~ MURAKAMI, and Staff Sgt YOSHIMURA, who took turns at administering the beatings.

6. The facts sworn to above can be confirmed by :-

VX--- L/Cpl. Norman ARCHER of No.1 Coy A.A.S.C
VX--- Sgt. Kenneth WARRNOCK of No.1 Coy A.A.S.C.
VX--- Pte. Leslie SHAW of 8. Div. Bomb Disposal Unit.

Sworn at Mildura in the)
State of Victoria this)
28th day of March 1946)
Before me

T.H.A. Casson

A Commissioner ~~in~~ the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

Kensayok

Capt McDowell

359

On this Sixteenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Thomas Patrick CASSIDY, of 35 Parramatta Street, CRONULLA, in the State of New South Wales, Engineer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As 7396 Sgt T.P. CASSIDY, of FMSVF, I was taken Prisoner of War at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42.

2. As one of a party of approximately 300 PSW I was transferred from WAMPO to TONCHIN PW Camp in THAILAND. My Commanding Officer being Col McKELLAR of the British Army.

3. During November 1943 about 600 PsW including myself were transferred to KENSAYOK Camp.

4. The 2 i/c of this Camp was a Japanese named KANAMARA. I do not know what rank he carried.

5. He was about 5'4", slight build, very thin Hips the latter earned him the name of "Snake Hips".

6. This Japanese was responsible for continually ill treating PsW whilst at this Camp.

7. PsW at this Camp had to work long hours, approximately 14 hours per day.

8. KANAMARA took a fiendish delight in prolonging parades, which resulted in PsW having to wait in all weather sometimes 2 to 3 hours for a meal.

9. He took advantage of the slightest mistake made by a PW to bash him.

10. On one occasion I saw him belabor a number of PsW with a billet of wood, because they were late on parade. The PsW had been on parade but had been ordered to get their mess gear which only took about two minutes, yet the last on parade were subjected to being bashed over the head with this heavy timber.

11. He bashed PsW for no apparent reason at all and took a delight in doing it.

Cassidy

L Shafeen, JP.

12. KANAMARA was responsible also for confining PsW to their huts during Allied Air Raids. Although this camp was not subjected to bombing no attempt was made to protect PsW but the Japanese made use of slit trenches for their own protection.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent Thomas Patrick CASSIDY at SYDNEY on the Sixteenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

T. P. Cassidy

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace

Tonchin

356

with McDowell

On this Sixteenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Thomas Patrick CASSIDY, of 35 Parramatta Street, CRONULLA, in the State of New South Wales, Engineer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As [redacted]7396 Sgt T.P. CASSIDY, of FMSVF, I was taken Prisoner of War at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42.

2. As one of a party of approximately 300 PsW I was transferred from WAMPO to TONCHIN PW Camp in THAILAND. My Commanding Officer being Col McKELLAR of the British Army.

3. The Japanese HIRAMATSU, who held the rank of Sergeant Major, was Camp Comd. at Tonchin Camp. A description of him is as follows:- Height about 5'7", age about 40 years, very solid thick set build. Had a dark complexion with sharp cruel features. Was nicknamed the "Tiger".

4. Hiramatsu is responsible for the disgraceful conditions which existed at Tonchin Camp, resulting in a high death rate when the camp was hit by cholera. He is also responsible for forcing sick PsW to work.

5. On arrival at Tonchin there was no accommodation for us. We were compelled to sleep out in the open for two nights. When tents which were in an unserviceable condition, were issued to us, we were forced to sleep 16 to a tent.

6. Mud in the Camp Area was about 12" deep.

7. There were no sanitary arrangements in the camp and no arrangements for accommodating the sick.

8, I remained at Tonchin for about 5 weeks and Hiramatsu made no attempt during that time to improve the conditions. Conditions were such that it was impossible to keep anything dry, which resulted in a cholera and dysentery outbreak; occurring about two weeks after we arrived at Tonchin. PsW were dying like flies and had to be buried in large pits, 40 to a pit. Sick

Cassidy
L Shafrei JP.

PsW being forced to assist in burying the dead.

9. Despite frequent representations by Col McKELLAR to HIRAMATSU to have the camp sanitary and living conditions improved, no effort was made by Hiramatsu to do so.

10. HIRAMATSU influenced, by his actions, the other Japanese and Korean members of his staff, to such an extent that they also took no interest in the welfare of the PsW. HIRAMATSU and his staff were always clothed in Red Cross clothing and were seen smoking Red Cross cigarettes.

11. Besides this deliberate neglect on the part of HIRAMATSU and staff towards the PsW, they also ill treated them by severely beating them and bashing them on frequent occasions.

12. Sick men were forced to work by HIRAMATSU and his staff in the following manner:-

Malaria was the only sickness that HIRAMATSU would permit PsW to remain in Camp with, and only for three days.

Immediately they remained in camp through sickness they were put on short rations, so short in fact that other PsW had to supplement their ration to enable them to exist.

13. Capt PAVILLARD of RAMC, an M.O. frequently tried to obtain quinine from HIRAMATSU, to treat the PsW but he would not supply it. Capt PAVILLARD on many occasions bought medical supplies from the Thais.

14. Sick men at Tonchin were starved to such an extent by HIRAMATSU that they had one of two options, (1) to stay in camp and starve or (2) go to work and get their normal ration. The majority preferred the latter.

15. HIRAMATSU had no medical knowlege whatsoever, yet when sick PW were to be taken to base hospital, he decided which were to go.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Thomas Patrick CASSIDY at SYDNEY)
on the Sixteenth day of April,)
One thousand nine hundred and forty-)
six.)

T. Cassidy

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace

357

On this sixteenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and forty six, Thomas Patrick CASSIDY, of 35 Parramatta Street, CRONULLA, in the State of New South Wales, Engineer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As 7396 Sgt T.P. CASSIDY, of FMSVF, I was taken Prisoner of War at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb 42.

2. As one of a party of approximately 300 PsW I was transferred from WAMPO to TONCHIN PW Camp in THAILAND. My Commanding Officer being Col McKELLAR of the British Army.

3. From TONCHIN SOUTH Camp a party of 200 PsW were taken to TONCHIN Saw Mill Camp. The Camp Commandant this Camp was a Korean guard named ISHIBAH, also known as "CHIBA".

4. He was about 5'10" high, very broad build, was well known by his outstanding size compared with other Japanese and Koreans.

5. ISHIBAH received his orders directly from HIRAMATSU.

6. During June 1943 ISHIBAR was responsible for with holding food supplies from PsW. I was in charge of rations at this camp and they were always in short supply. As soon as the rations arrived at the Camp ISHIBAH would intercept them. He would sort the rations, keeping food such as beef, sugar, salt and other rations that PsW very seldom got, for himself. The remaider he would give to the PsW.

7. On several occasions Capt RAY of SSVF, Lt. SANDERSON of 2nd Gordon Highlanders and myself have asked ISHIBAH to release the ration but he refused to.

8. On one occasion mail arrived at the camp for PsW. ISHIBAH refused to issue the mail unless all "love letters" were read to him. The PsW refused and ISHIBAH withheld the mail for about two weeks.

9. Capt RAY and Lt. SANDERSON complained to HIRAMATSU that ISHIBAH was withholding food from the PsW and also that he was forcing all very sick men to parade and carry out strenuous P.T.

10. HIRAMATSU advised ISHIBAH of what our Officer had complained of, with a result that Capt RAY and Lt SANDERSON were made to stand to attention when he returned to camp and were severely beaten by him.

11. These two Officers were subjected to severe beatings by ISHIBAH whenever they complained to HIRMATSU of ill treatment to PsW.

12. There was no M.O. atthis campand sanitation was deplorable, one man only being allotted to sanitation duties for 200 men.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Thomas Patrick CASSIDY at SYDNEY)
on the sixteenth day of April, One) T.Cassidy (o.w.s.)
thousand nine hundred and forty-)
six.)

BEFORE ME L. Shifier ? (o.w.s.)

A Justice of the Peace

Certified true copy of the original which is in my custody.

Singapore 11 July 1946 Grant McIntyre Capt.
1 Aust War Crimes Sec (SEAC)

Qc 18/46

On this twenty second day of July One thousand nine hundred and forty-six Thomas Patrick Cassidy of 35 Parramatta Street, Cronulla, in the State of New South Wales, Engineer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I identify Sergeant Major HIRAMATSU who was located at TONCHAN CAMP and to whom I referred in my affidavit sworn at Sydney on the sixteenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and forty-six as being identical with the Japanese appearing in photograph numbered T.24 attached hereto.

2. I identify KANAMURA, the QM at Tonchan Central Camp referred to in my affidavit sworn at Sydney on the sixteenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and forty-six as being identical with the Japanese appearing in photograph numbered T58 attached hereto.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Thomas Patrick Cassidy at Lakemba)
in the State of New South Wales)
this 22nd day of July One thousand)
nine hundred and forty-six.)

T Cassidy

T Shepherd JP

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

e7/15, 7/16.

8534

On this twenty second day of July One thousand nine hundred and forty-six Thomas Patrick Cassidy of 35 Parramatta Street, Cronulla, in the State of New South Wales, Engineer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. I identify Sergeant Major HIRAMATSU who was located ~~at~~ TONCHAN CAMP and to whom I referred in my affidavit sworn at Sydney on the sixteenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and forty-six as being identical with the Japanese appearing in photograph numbered T.24 attached hereto.

2. I identify KANAMURA, the QM at Tonchan Central Camp referred to in my affidavit sworn at Sydney on the sixteenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and forty-six as being identical with the Japanese appearing in photograph numbered T58 attached hereto.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Thomas Patrick Cassidy at Lakemba)
in the State of New South Wales)
this 22nd day of July One thousand)
nine hundred and forty-six.)

T. Cassidy

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE



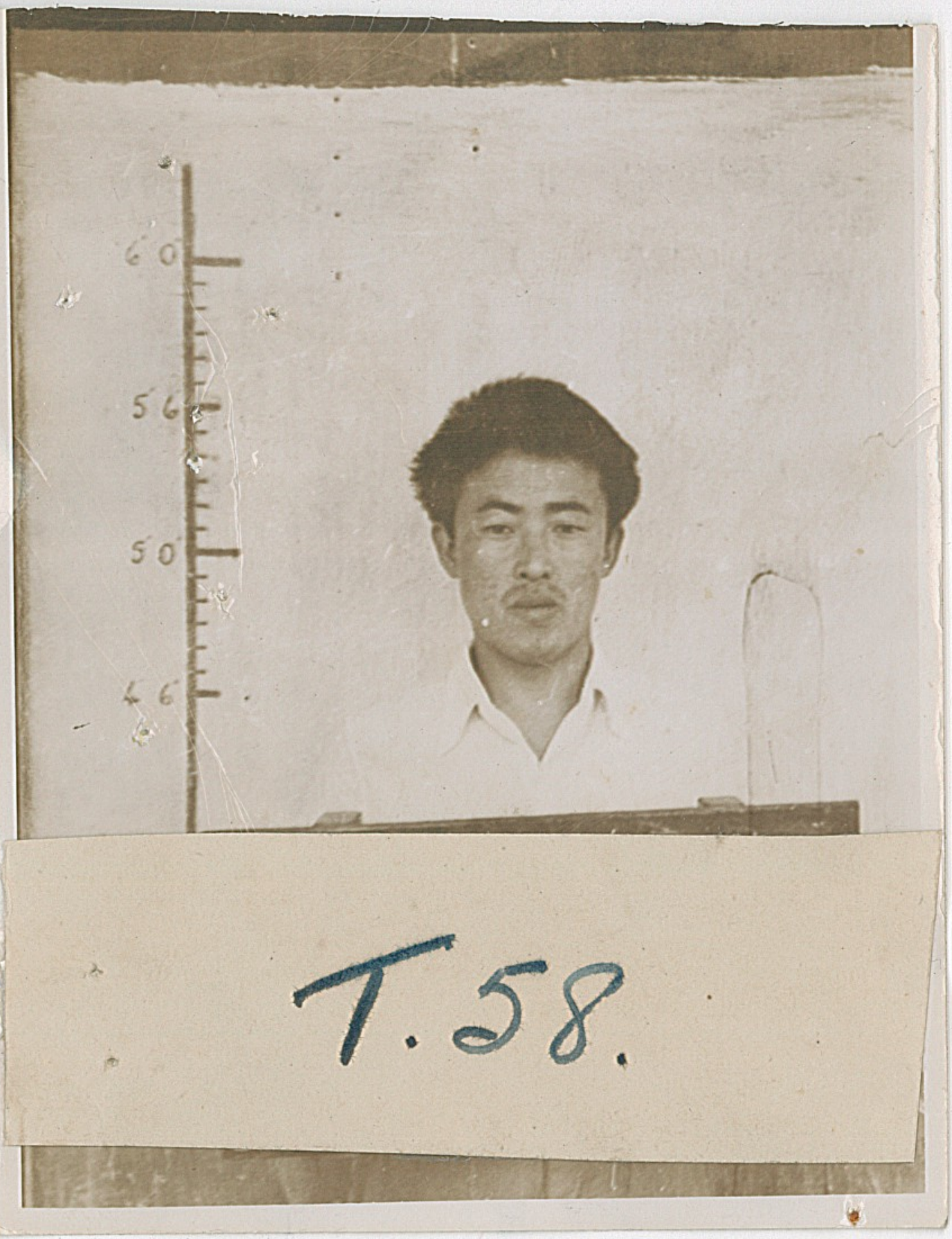
forward to 1 Aust War Crimes Sec.

re to affidavit of T. P. CASSIDY.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
IF NOT DELIVERED WITHIN 7 DAYS, RETURN TO

.....

.....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T.58.


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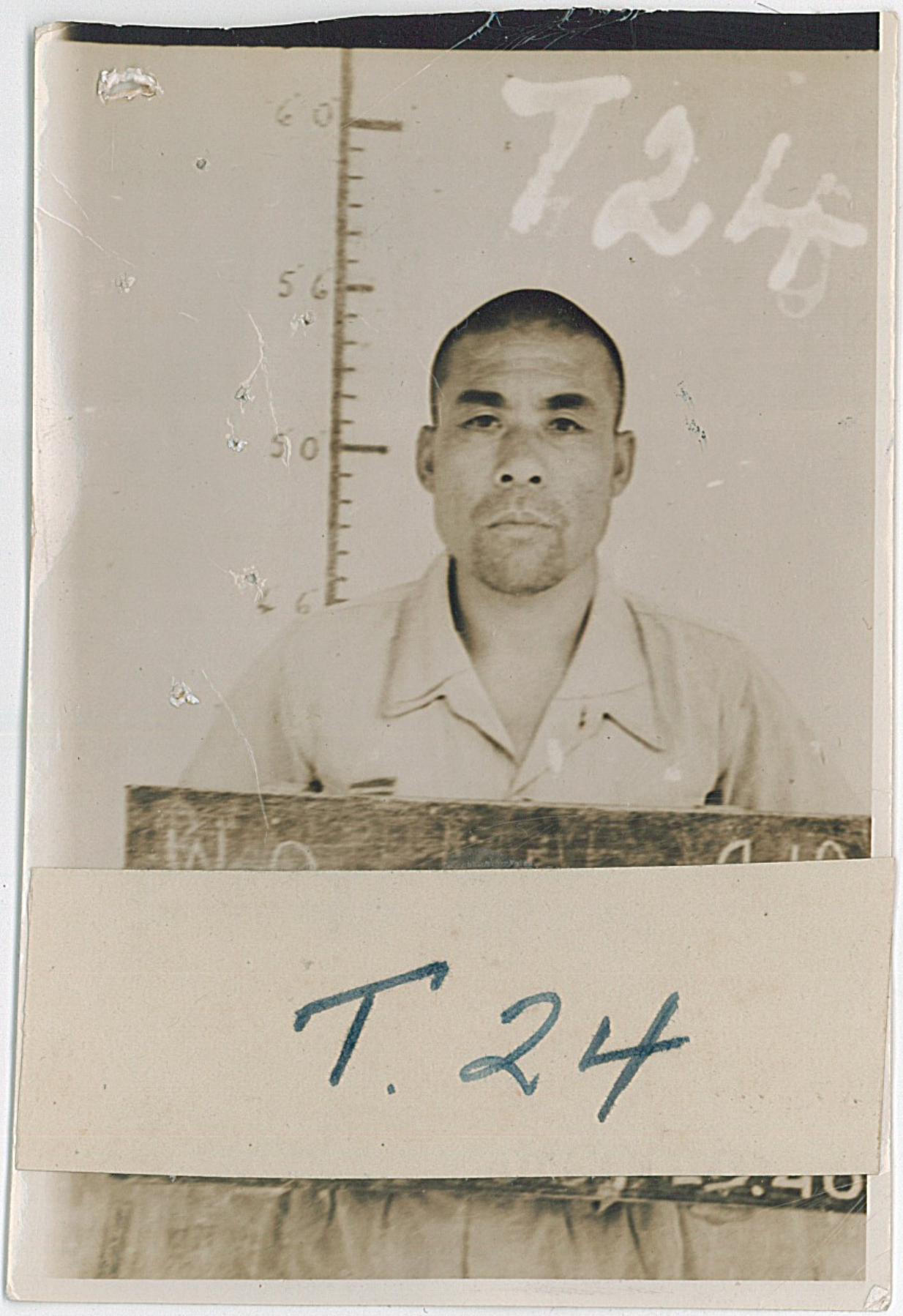
KOR C K33
KANEMURA TSUNETOSHI
BANGKOK 27 FEB. 46

This is the photograph numbered T.58 referred to in affidavit sworn by Thomas Patrick Cassidy this 22nd day of July One thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

[illegible] J.P.

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace


T 24
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T. 24

This is the photograph numbered T.24 referred to in affidavit sworn by Thomas Patrick Cassidy this 22nd day of July One t housand nine hundred and forty-six.

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace

77

" On this d 13th day of June One thousand nine hundred and forty ~~nine~~ seven Leslie John Cashman of 29 Myall Street Concord in the State of New South Wales, labourer, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. ~~I~~ NX45655 Pte. Leslie John Cashman of the 2/20 Bn. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese Forces on 15 February 1942 at Sing apore. I sailed from Singapore in Dec. 1942 and landed in Japan on or about the 25 December 1942. I was immediately taken to TOYKO Camp No. 4 NAOETSU and remained there until I was released by the American Forces in August 1945. During my term of imprisonment I was employed by the Japanese in the SHINETSU factory.

2. I recall a Japanese Army one star private who became known to me as WHISKEY. He had one leg shorter than the other which caused him to limp. He had a violent temper. I could identify him by a photo graph. I accuse him of beating prisoners unnecessarily., and I re call to mind one particular incident. The prisoner concerned was Jack Huntington. He was a member of the 2/20 Bn. He was and had been a very sick man having had dysentary, beri-beri,. The only treatment he had received was the usual camp "starvation diet". One day for no apparent reason Huntington was picked on by WHISKEY and was given a beating with the stick he carried. He collapsed, was revived by a bucket of cold water being thrown over him, was beaten again, and then sent to work. He did NOT receive any treatment for his badly bruised face and body. Two or three days later this man collapsed on a parade ground and when picked up was found to be dead. I was a witness to the beating he received and also to his death.

I personally received one good beating from Whiskey. On this occasion I was accused of omitting to salute the guard on duty at the guard house. Whiskey saw this omission and without warning set about me ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~. He beat me very hard and I was stunned. He had me revived by the cold water method and later sent me to work. I was very sick and sore and badly hurt and the next day I had to be assisted from the parade ground . I was so bad I cannot remember who my helpers were. I reported sick but was denied treatment By the medical orderly AOKI. Instead he ordered me to work. I received many minor bashingds from WHISKEY for no apparent reason. Most of these bashings were on the head and were for no apparent reason.

His method of making an excuse to bash me and fellow prisoners was this . When we were marched from our barracks a Japanese Corporal named KATIYAMA stood at one door and deliberately snipped a button or buttons from our clothes. We then went through another door and had to pass WHISKEY who noticed the missing buttons and promptly pulled the person from the ranks and bashed him. He showed no mercy and laughed at the unfortunate victim. He was NOT averse to using his boots to kick his victim when he ,the victim, was down on the ground.

3. I also recall a Japanese Sergeant Known as SABANO. He was in charg e of the watchmen. He used irritating tactics such as forcing the prisoners to open all the doors and windows of their huts in the wint er time and depriving us of our blankets. In the summer time

M J. Cashman L/Cpl

all the doors were ordered to be shut and extra blankets were issued which we had to use . We had to sleep with our head under the blanket: and if it was withdrawn we were struck by SABANO. He also ~~xxxx~~ held night parades in the snow. We were forced to appear on these parades in the nude. He also made us stand barefooted in the snow until we had learned Japanese songs. Protests were useless. He carried a steel sword which he used to swing with much vigour. He often hit me with it and I still bear a scar on my leg from such a hit. Fortunately it was the back of the sword which hit me, otherwise I would have lost my leg. He also had a big bamboo stick shaped like a sword and on many occasions I saw him beating prisoners with this stick. It was done for no apparent reason . He just appeared to delight in this practice. I cannot recall the names of his victims and I do NOT know if any of them died as a result of the beatings given by this Sergeant.

I saw very little of the Camp Commandant. He spent most of the working day in his office . There can be no doubt that he was aware of the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ manner in which the prisoners were being ill treated by the soldiers under his command.

"Sworn by the abovenamed deponent)
Leslie John Cashman)
at CONCORD on the 13 day of 6 One))
Thousand nine hundred and forty seven)
BEFORE ME M.G. Chesham)
A Justice of the Peace. "

Leslie John Cashman

On the twenty seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and forty five, John Francis CASEY, of No. 7 BETHRIA Flats, 92 Coogee Bay Road, Coogee, in the State of N.S.W., Shop Assistant, makes oath and says as follows:-

Prior to my discharge from the Australian Military Forces, I was NX2355 Pte J.F. CASEY of the 2/1 Aust M.G. Bn.

I was with the Bn in Greece and on or about 17 Apr 41 I was blown up, as a result of which I suffered shell shock and an injured left ankle.

I was evacuated to Hospital, I think the 2/5 Australian General Hospital but I am not sure about this. About the 25 Apr 41, a number of us were moved to MEGRA and about half the party managed to embark, but I was amongst those who were left.

We were then moved to CORINTH and German parachutists dropped there on 26 Apr 41.

There were two officers with my party, an Australian and a New Zealander, and they said that it was now everyone for himself. So I, and another Australian - NX2281 Pte. A.N. GILL of 2/2 Bn - took to the hills, where we wandered around for about 10 days or a fortnight. We got scraps of food from different Greeks, such as bits of cheese, lettuce, etc.

We then met a Greek riding along the road on a donkey. He asked us to come down to his village. He was not able to speak English but made signs to us to come along with him. We were very suspicious and did not go but a day or two later we were getting pretty hungry and we decided to go down to this village.

The village consisted of about a dozen houses. It was called KALENZI and was about 8 miles from CORINTH. We went down there one night. We were surrounded by Greeks, including KAFALOS (that is the way it is pronounced, but I do not know how you spell it) who was the man who had already spoken to us up in the hills.

They gave us all the food we could eat. The people of the village, with the exception of KAFALOS, seemed to be very frightened but KAFALOS took us up into the hills and indicated that he would send food to us.

From then on he used to send his children up to us about twice a week to bring us food. He had a daughter about 20, two sons then about 14 and 11, and a younger daughter then about 10 or 11. It was mainly the boys who brought the food as they were shepherds wandering around the hills.

This went on for about a month or 6 weeks.

There was also an old shepherd who used to come and speak to us sometimes. He could speak a little English. I cannot remember his name but he was a relative of KAFALOS. He told us that they were going to take us to the village and one night

they came up with a donkey to take me down to the village. I had been able to hobble about a bit at first but the continuous moving about for the first 10 days had made my leg very bad. GILL and myself were then taken down into the village to KAFALOS' house. We slept there the night and then he took us out to his vineyard and we stayed out there in the open for about a week, being fed by KAFALOS. The school teacher and the priest came out to see us and brought us some cigarettes, also another man called NIKOLOPOLIS (again I do not know the correct spelling) who helped with the food as KAFALOS was getting a bit short.

Then the KAFALOS family told us, mainly by signs, that the English planes had dropped a notice offering 25000 drachma reward to people who fed English soldiers. The whole village then got jealous of KAFALOS as they thought he wanted this money for himself and they decided that they would all look after us.

It was then arranged that we should stay out in the fields during the daytime but at night time we would go to one of the houses in the village where we would be fed and would sleep. It would be the duty of the owner of that house to feed us for one day.

After this had been going on for a little while, we were asked to give the villagers something in writing to show that they had assisted us. I wrote out or printed out something on a slip of paper and I think, from memory, it was just the names and regimental numbers with home addresses in Australia of each of us. I think I gave them to the school teacher. I used to be able to speak to him a little in broken French. I had learnt some French at school.

That went on till somewhere in the middle of August. The food by that time was beginning to get a bit short and we gathered that the village was splitting into rival factors. Some wanted us to stay and others did not, and we heard that there was some talk about marrying us off to Greek girls.

I would like to say that KAFALOS and his family were very good to us right through and did not seem to take any part in these squabbles and they seemed to want to do their best to assist us irrespective of whether they got any reward for it or not.

Italian soldiers were getting very close to the village and had out search parties looking for escaped Allied soldiers and KAFALOS and another man, I think his wife's brother, called VASSILU told us that it would be better to take us out in the hills again, so that if we were caught the village would not be victimised.

They took us up into the hills and the two families I mentioned, KAFALOS and VASSILU, kept bringing food up to us.

We stayed there a week or 10 days uhtil 22 Aug 41. We awoke about 2 o'clock in the morning and saw two civilians standing over us. One spoke in English and said he was an Englishman and had a boat to take us back to Crete. We knew, by his accent, that he was not an Englishman and, by that time, we knew Crete had fallen. We told him we did not want to go. He was very insistent so we said we would have to go and get out clothes back in the hills. He then pulled his revolver out and fired a shot into the air and a number of Italian soldiers then rushed out of the bushes all round us.

A Greek civilian, who had apparently shown the other two civilians where we were hiding, saw the Italian soldiers then ran away and the Italians fired a shot at him. I think that this Greek had been misled by the story that the two civilians told about having a boat to take us to Crete and had showed the two civilians where we were hiding.

GILL and myself were then handcuffed together. The civilian who had told us that he was an

L. Giovanelli

G.H. Carey

Italian officer. He asked what we were. We said Australians. He said "were you in Lybia". I said "Yes" (as a matter of fact I was not in Lybia). He said "well I had a brother in Lybia, who was taken prisoner by the Australians, who gave him a terrible time and they used to beat him twice daily". He then put a gun to the backs of myself and GILL and made us sing "Kiss me Goodnight Sgt-Major" for about an hour.

We were left with a guard there and the party went away. They came back with a woman from one of the villages. They raped her in our presence and said that that was what they were going to do to all the Australian women when they got to Australia. They brought back fowls and food they had got from the villages.

They then took us to a place called NAPLION where we were put in a jail and interrogated and, as we were in civilian clothes and had not pay books or any identification, they got very nasty. They wanted to find out details of where other persons were and what work we had been doing and so on and, when we refused to tell them, they beat us up.

About a fortnight later, we were moved across to Italy and finally came to camp 57 at GROUPIANO in Northern Italy.

While there, I was surprised to see the man who had betrayed us and whose name I found out was George ADAMIDES. I also found out that his father was a Captain in the Trans-Jordian Police Force in Palestine and that he himself had been in the RASC Palestinian Labour Corps. He had been taken prisoner in Greece but had made himself a good fellow with the Italians by volunteering to find out from the local Greeks where escaped Allied soldiers were hiding and then betraying them. I believe he got 1000 drachma for each Allied soldier that he got. His method was to tell the unsuspecting Greeks that were looking after Allied soldiers that he was an Englishman and that he had a boat available to take the soldiers to Egypt or Crete.

In this camp were numerous Palestinians whom this man had betrayed and also some New Zealanders.

He had apparently outlived his usefulness to the Italians and they had decided to treat him as an ordinary Prisoner of War.

A lot of the people that he had betrayed got hold of him and beat him up. He complained to S/Sgt Andy OSBORNE (a Victorian - I think of the 2/2 Arty Regt - who had been taken prisoner about Christmas 1940 in Lybia) and OSBORNE then found out all that had happened. ADAMIDES accused me of being the ring leader of the group which beat him up. S/Sgt OSBORNE got the full story from him in writing. In this story he incriminated an English Air Force Sgt and someone else, whom he said were also in the racket of betraying Allied soldiers to the Italians. He signed this statement. As far as I know, that confession was kept by OSBORNE, who left our Camp about 12 months before the Italians capitulated and I have not seen him since.

ADAMIDES was soon afterwards shifted to another Camp and I later heard that he had been engaged again in Italy in betraying Allied soldiers.

SWORN by the abovenamed John Francis CASEY at Sydney this twenty seventh day of November one thousand nine hundred and forty five

J F Casey

Before me:-

.....W. Giovanelli.....Capt.
William Norman Leonard Giovanelli
Australian Army Legal Corps - AMF

C1/10

8277

I, Cecil John CASE of Eagle Farm Road, Eagle Farm, Brisbane, and formerly QX 10504 Gnr Case, C J of 2/10 Fd Arty, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows :-

1. In about July, 1943 I was a POW at HINTOK Camp in which camp were approximately 300-400 Australian POWs. Later on English POW were brought into this camp and subsequently it was divided into two camps.

2. We were employed on the construction of the Burma-Siam railway.

3. I remember Sgt KIMURA commonly known as "BILLY THE BASTARD".

4. On one occasion I was in a party employed on the construction of a Bridge. QX 9812 Gnr SUMMERS, 2/10 Fd Regt and myself were sawing piles in preparation for their use as bridge supports.

5. The particular log which we were sawing during the incident I am about to mention was marked in pencil, indicating the method of cut. A Japanese surveyor (whose name I do NOT know) pointed out to Sgt KIMURA (BILLY THE BASTARD) the fact that we were sawing the log incorrectly. Sgt KIMURA immediately assaulted us, hitting us over the head with his fists.

6. A description of Sgt KIMURA is as follows:-

Age, 35-40 years. Height, approx. 5 ft 2 ins. Stocky build; broad forehead; large head.

7. I remember another Japanese called ROWDY, who worked in the same gang as Sgt KIMURA.

8. A few days after the abovementioned incident, I was working on the same job, ROWDY was in charge of the party of which I was a member. We were hauling logs through a cutting to the bridge, during one of our trips back from the bridge I stopped to have a drink of water from a spring inside the cutting. Whilst I was having the drink, ROWDY came up behind me unexpectedly and struck me on the back of my neck with a large root of a tree. He also attempted to strike QX 10597 Gnr WARNE, 2/10 Fd Regt but WARNE was successful in dodging the blow. I was dazed by the blow but was able to return to my duties on the bridge.

9. A description of ROWDY is as follows :-

Age, 25-30 years. Height, 5 ft. Solid, almost powerful, build; very brown in colour by Japanese standards; very round face; unusually quiet and soft spoken, thus the nickname, "ROWDY".

10. I cannot remember knowing either Lt OWUKI or Pte KINIMITSU, although both may be known to me by some other name.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

Signed and Sworn by the)
with-named deponent)
at Brisbane this 14 day)
of May 1946.)

C J Case
.....

A Macleay
.....
JP

Before me
A Justice of the Peace.

8456

~~1~~, 5/14,

I, CECIL JOHN CASE of Eagle Farm Brisbane, and formerly QX10504 Gnr CASE C.J. of 2/10 Fd Arty. now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows:

1. I crave leave to refer to my Affidavit sworn by me on the fourteenth day of May 1946 wherein in paragraphs three (3) five (5) and six (6) I submitted evidence concerning a Japanese Sjt named KIMURA, who was also known as "BILLY THE BASTARD".

2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "A" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in my said Affidavit as a Japanese Sjt named KIMURA.

The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "B" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said KIMURA

I swear that the contents of this my Affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the withinnamed Deponent at Brisbane this 8th day of July 1946.

C J Case
.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

J P Roberts J.P.
.....

This is not Takeo - probably Matsuji

16/10.

DPW & I

8277

1 AUST WAR CRIMES SEC

Affidavit of C. J. CASE.

Photographic identification of the following suspects is being sought:-

KIMURA Takeo. = Billy the Bastard

KIMURA, Matsuji - T.767.

KIMURA, Takeshi - T.799

KIMURA, Tokuji - T. 659.

S/m. KIMURA. B.807.

S/m. KIMURA, Shigetada. B.702.

J LLOYD MAJOR
DAAG (INVESTIGATIONS)

29 August 46

MR 8/7.

On this twenty ninth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six, Robert Vere Carter, 9 Brentwood Ave., Turramurra, Business Executive, in the State of New South Wales, makes oath and says as follows:-

1. As P/O R.V. CARTER, RAF, I was taken prisoner of war at Java on 8 Mar 42. I was in Cycle Camp, Batavia, from April or May 43 for at least 12 months and at the time of the incident mentioned hereunder I was a patient in the Outside Hospital, Batavia.

2. I identify the Jap shown in Photo S205 as Lieut SONI who was Camp Commandant at Cycle Camp.

3. Dr GONLAG was a patient at Outside Hospital. Soni visited the hospital and sent for GONLAG. I heard some noise near the office and went downstairs to see what was happening. SONI was continuously punching Gonlag and following him around a small square of the verandah as he did so. It was estimated by one of the PsW who witnessed the incident that Soni punched Gonlag at least eighty times.

4. At the end of the punishment Gonglag came upstairs. His face was like a piece of pulp, black and blue, very bruised and very swollen particularly around the neck. On one side of the neck there was a purple swelling which hung down, almost touching his shoulder.

B

5. GONLAG immediately packed up his gear and told us that Soni had ordered him back to Cycle camp. He went back to the PW Camp and I was told that he was there immediately admitted to the cam hospital.

6. I have seen Soni beating other PsW and his own guards on numerous occasions.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent, Robert Vere Carter, at Sydney, this twenty ninth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-six

R.V. Carter

BEFORE ME ~~William Owen Anderson Astridge, Captain, An Officer of the Australian Military Forces.~~

L.A. Shepherd

Bx 196

I, Victor Robert CARTER of Morgan Street, Norman Park, Brisbane and formerly QX 13592 Gnr Carter, V R of 2/10 Pd Regt, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows :

On or about 30th May, 1945 at Rajburi Camp, I was a member of a work party which returned home for mid-day meal. It was the usual procedure for men who were sick to report to the Dutch MO who would state whether or not they were fit to return to work.

2. NX 56882 Sgt J HELLMRICH had ~~been~~ severe on this occasion, and one of the party said to him, "Don't you feel too hot?" (meaning "too well"). I do not remember Sgt HELLMRICH's reply. On arrival at the camp he got permission to remain in Camp from either the WO i/c Party, or the Dutch MO, both of whom were authorised by Japanese to give such permission.

3. When the party assembled to return to work YAMAMISHI Masato came up and inspected the party. He apparently was looking for Sgt HELLMRICH, for when he found he was not present he sent for all the sick men. He lined the sick up in front of the work party, signalled Sgt HELLMRICH to step out and proceeded tp punch him on the face and then kicked him in the shins and continued to do so until Sgt HELLMRICH was unable to stand straight on his feet. He was bleeding and bruised on the legs and bruised about the face and head. The party was marched off and on YAMAMISHI's orders, Sgt HELLMRICH was left trying to stand at attention in the sun with the rest of the sick. I went off with the party so am unable to state how long these sick men were left so standing.

4. As a result of this bashing, Sgt HELLMRICH was unable to work for approximately seven (7) days.

5. Both before and after this incident YAMAMISHI made other attempts on any pretext to hit or kick Sgt HELLMRICH.

6. The excuse for the particular bashing described was that YAMAMISHI had overheard Sgt HELLMRICH asked, "Don't you feel too hot?" and claimed that the Sgt had said "Its too hot to work".

7. On approximately five (5) occasions when the officers or NCOs of the Japanese Guard Coy had had a party, they would come to the camp and bring YAMAMISHI with them. This incident is one and typical of what occurred on each of these occasions.

8. About April, 1945 a party of Japanese arrived at Rajburi Camp at approximately 0100 hours. They immediately called a check parade;during the count it was found that the Dutch sick were not on parade. YAMAMISHI went up to their quarters and wanted to know why the sick were not on parade. He was told they were sick. He flew into a rage and proceeded to punch with his fists and although I could not see his feet, I could hear his boots falling. He continued to punch these sick for what seemed to be more than five minutes and then forced them to attend the parade and stand for some time at attention.

9. I saw this whole incident.

10. Similar incidents occurred on each occasion there was a night check parade.

11. On many occasions when YAMAMISHI was on guard and the Japanese in charge Work Party would report to the Guard Commander that he had so many sick men unfit to work, YAMAMISHI would get the sick men on parade and send them out. I think

This is Page One of my affidavit
taken at Brisbane on 21 May 46

V A Carter
Deponent

A J Roberts JP
Justice of the Peac

on every occasion when the Japanese in charge Work Party reported at mid-day that he had sick who would not be returning to work, YAMAMISHI would feel their pulse, go through a form of examination, and on every occasion send them back to work. To my knowledge he had no medical qualifications whatsoever.

12. On most occasions when YAMAMISHI was on guard at the camp, some prisoner suffered a bashing at his hands.

13. I cannot remember a Japanese called KOMATA Yukinobu at the moment.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

Signed and Sworn by the)
withinnamed deponent at)
Brisbane this 21st day)
of May 1946.)

O R Carter
.....

Before me)
A Justice of the Peace)

O J Roberts Jr.
.....

YAMAMISHI Masato — T 133

~~KOMATA Yukinobu — T 232~~ ✗

wrote for ident
11/6/46

8390

Summary of examination of CHUNG HAI CHENG, also known as HA HOI, occupation, merchant, aged 24 years, born in CANTON, a Chinese subject, residing during the war in LIQUICA and now in custody in LIQUICA Gaol, being duly sworn states:-

During the Japanese occupation of Portéguese Timor I worked for the Japanese as an Interpreter from May 1943 until the end of the war. I was working for the Kempaitai. The names of the Kempaitai for whom I worked were:-

Lieutenant	AKUZAWA
Sub-Lieut	KANEKO
Sgt (First)	NARETA
" "	YOKO
" "	UESKY
" (Second)	IKETA
" "	ONO
" "	KITANO
" "	MIUCHY
" "	KATO
" "	UTCHEKI
" "	NASKAWA
" "	AMASAKY
" "	FUKUMOTO
" "	NAITO
Driver	OKAMARA
Soldier	TAKAMUNE
"	KOUAIACHI

There was also a Sergeant ARAI in the Kempaital on the West side of the island and a Captain MATSUDA of the ORTORI. That is all that I remember.

I was not an interpreter when the Japanese interrogated Australians because the Japanese could speak English. I did not see them interrogated.

I saw some Australians in the DILLI gaol from September 1943. I was brought down from LIQUICA in that month.

I acted as an interpreter in Portegueso/when ANTONIO AUGUSTO dos SANTOS, was interrogated by the Kempaitai. This was sometime after September 1943. I saw dos SANTOS with his hands bound together and hung from the top of a doorway and I saw him beaten with sticks. I saw this happen to DOS SANTOS only once. Sub Lieut KANEKA was in charge of the interrogation of dos SANTOS and ordered him to be hung up. There was a Japanese interpreter present but I do not remember his name. I saw dos SANTOS hung up for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes. After that time he was released and given a drink of water and I was sent away. Dos SANTOS was interrogated because he was accused of stealing petrol and ammunition which had belonged to the Dutch.

The Commandant of the gaol was Lieutenant AKUZAWA, he was aged about 40 years. One Kempaitai named KAHAUAPEN was in DILLI gaol for a short time, he is the one who wears glasses.

All prisoners in the DILLI gaol, including Portegueso, Chinese and natives, were treated in the same manner as dos SANTOS being hung by their hands from the top of a door with their feet off the ground. I saw this on a number ofoccasions. This was done to the prisoners if they did not give satisfactory answers to the interrogations. All the Japanese of the Kempaitai named above, except, UESKY, YOKO, AKUZAWA, KITANO, TAKAMUNE, AMASAKY, FUKUMOTO, OKAMARA, KOUAIACHI and NAITO, were the ones I saw tying the prisoners up by their hands to the doors. Sergeant KATO was the worst man. I know all the others did it but I did not see them.

I do not know the numbers of the Japanese regiments which occupied Portegueso Timor as they were kept secret, but I do know that the number of the Kempaitai unit for whom I was working was number 1921.

C.H.C.

I was also present as an interpreter when a Portegiese Lieutenant, LIBERATO, was interrogated by the Kempaitai, sergeant NARETA. Lieutenant LIBERATO was also tied up by the hands to the top of a doorway and beaten with sticks by NARETA.

I also saw Sergeant UTCHEKI using the "water torture" on Chinese and native prisoners.

I could positively identify Sub-Lieutenant KANEKO and Sergeant NARETA again, if I saw them. I am not sure that I could identify the others.

When I saw the Australians passing through the gaol to take a bath or to do other things, they were very weak and exhausted.

There was another Japanese organisation which was worse than the Kempaitai, it was called ORTORI, and organised the native troops. There were many ARABS in this organisation. I heard that the ORTORI was responsible for the killing of several Chinese.

There were also some native women prisoners in the DILLI gaol. I saw them interrogated by Sergeant NARETA and beaten and hung up from the top of a doorway by their bound hands by him. I saw some of these native women being interrogated.

I saw prisoners forced to squat down with a stick tied behind their knees until they fell over with exhaustion. Sub-Lieutenant KANEKO, Sergeant NARETA, Sergeant KATO, Sergeant UTCHEKI, were the ones I saw forcing the prisoners to do this. One prisoner to whom this was done was Lieutenant LIBERATO. Sergeant NARETA was the one who did this to Lieutenant LIBERATO.

Chung Hoi Chong
.....
Signature of Deponent.

Certificate of Interpreter

I, GIL FIRREIRA, certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

G. L. Ferreira
.....
Interpreter

Taken and Sworn before me this First day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-six, at DILLI, PORTEGUESE TIMOR.

T. H. Winton
.....Major
AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

and

.....Capt.,
N. E. I. ARMY

and

.....
Intendente, PORTEGUESE TIMOR

MATSUMOTO. Selwyn Buell 5001
MOTOYAMA
YAMUMASAI.

SECRET

E.Gp/Int/Q.375

FORM 'Q'

WAR CRIMES

Information supplied by *ex*-Prisoners of War

Number QX 13592 Name CARTER
(In Block Letters)

Rank Gnr Initials V. R.

Unit/Ship 2/10th Field Reg

Home Address Morgan St. Norman Pk. Brisbane. Qld.

Date and place of Capture 15/2/42. Singapore.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You are requested to set out, in accordance with the directions below, such knowledge as you may have on the subject of War Crimes. By doing so you may be the means of establishing the identity of persons who have committed offences against Prisoners of War and others, and the particulars you are able to give may be an important contribution towards their subsequent trial and punishment.

Therefore it is important that you should give your detailed information with the greatest possible care and accuracy in the columns provided overleaf.

2. War Crimes can be divided into two classes of offence :—

(*a*) *Criminal Acts in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—shooting and killing without justification, shooting and killing on the false pretence that the prisoner was escaping, assault with violence causing death, and other forms of murder or manslaughter ; shooting, wounding with bayonet, beating, torture, unjustified violence, and other forms of ill-treatment causing the infliction of grievous bodily harm ; theft of money and goods.

Under this head give in the columns overleaf the most exact information you have as to any such case. State, if you can, the names of those who committed the offence, as well as the names of any other enemy personnel such as Camp Commandant, Superior Officers or N. C. O's. who may in some degree be responsible. If possible, give also the names and full particulars of any other witnesses of the offence.

(*b*) *Violations of the Geneva Convention and of the rules of warfare, whether in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—unjustified imprisonment ; insufficient food, water and clothing ; lack of medical attention ; bad treatment in hospitals ; unhealthy conditions in Camp ; employment on work having direct connection with the operations of the war, or on unhealthy or dangerous work ; being detained in an area exposed to the fire of the fighting zone ; being used as a screen, and such cases as attacks on hospitals or hospital ships, and on merchant ships without making provision for survivors ; interrogation by third degree or other forcible methods.

Under this head, give brief particulars, with places and dates in the columns provided overleaf.

3. The above examples are only given as a general guide, and if you have knowledge of different kinds of war crimes committed (not necessarily against Ps/W only) you are requested to give similar particulars of them.

Australians

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses
Kanu 3. (Burma-Thai. Rly.)	See appendix attached	Matsumota or "Silver Bullet.	QX 13593. Gnr. G. Hamilton
Pongashaw (N. Wompu)	"	Motyama or Black Prince	
Rajburi	"	Yamunnasai or "San Francisco"	

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses

Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description, rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses

COPY

Date: 20 September 1945

Camp: Kanu 3 Burma-Thailand Railway Line.

Statement: In the above camp early in June 1943 I was beaten by a Korean guard by name of Matsumata (Silver Bullet) for absolutely no reason at all. At the time, I found it necessary to walk with the aid of a stick, having through an injury at work, injured my leg. It was with my walking stick the deed was done. Witness to this was one QX13593. Gnr G.M. Hamilton. Conditions in this camp were very bad especially the care of the sick. One rotton tent was used and just about every man that died was always soaked to the skin by rain which poured through the tent. Engineers guards on this job extremely cruel, unfortunately cannot recall names.

Camp: Pongashaw (Wompu North)
In the above came a Korean name Motiyama was in charge. He was responsible for much sickness through selling of rations. Hardly a man in this camp was not bashed by same. He was responsible for sick men working as long as 17 hours a day.

Camp: Rajburi.
In the above camp in early April 1945 a Serge ant, in charge of a work party was badly bashed by a Nipponese soldier name Yamumasai (San Francisco) for resorting two Australian soldiers sick who one Dr Hellmrich (Camp Doctor) had pronouneed the men as unfit, This guard could speak good English and there could have been no chance of misunderstanding. This Sgt. Hellmrich was punched and kicked for several minutes and was unable to work for a further 20 days.

NAME V.R. CARTER
NO. QX13592
UNIT 2/10 Field Reg. AIF.

HOME ADDRESS. Morgan St.
Norman Park
Brisbane
Queensland.

PLACE CAPTURED.
Singapore 15/2/42.

C6/3.

8202

I, Victor Robert CARTER of Morgan Street, Norman Park, Brisbane and formerly QX 13592 Gnr Carter, V R of 2/10 Fd Regt, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows :

On or about 30th May, 1945 at Rajburi Camp, I was a member of a work party which returned home for mid-day meal. It was the usual procedure for men who were sick to report to the Dutch MO who would state whether or not they were fit to return to work.

2. NX 56882 Sgt J HELLMRICH had ~~been~~ seen on this occasion, and one of the party said to him, "Don't you feel too hot?" (meaning "too well"). I do not remember Sgt HELLMRICH's reply. On arrival at the camp he got permission to remain in Camp from either the WO i/c Party, or the Dutch MO, both of whom were authorised by Japanese to give such permission.

3. When the party assembled to return to work YAMAMISHI Masato came up and inspected the party. He apparently was looking for Sgt HELLMRICH, for when he found he was not present he sent for all the sick men. He lined the sick up in front of the work party, signalled Sgt HELLMRICH to step out and proceeded tp punch him on the face and then kicked him in the shins and continued to do so until Sgt HELLMRICH was unable to stand straight on his feet. He was bleeding and bruised on the legs and bruised about the face and head. The party was marched off and on YAMAMISHI's orders, Sgt HELLMRICH was left trying to stand at attention in the sun with the rest of the sick. I went off with the party so am unable to state how long these sick men were left so standing.

4. As a result of this bashing, Sgt HELLMRICH was unable to work for approximately seven (7) days.

5. Both before and after this incident YAMAMISHI made other attempts on any pretext to hit or kick Sgt HELLMRICH.

6. The excuse for the particular bashing described was that YAMAMISHI had overheard Sgt HELLMRICH asked, "Don't you feel too hot?" and claimed that the Sgt had said "Its too hot to work".

7. On approximately five (5) occasions when the officers or NCOs of the Japanese Guard Coy had had a party, they would come to the camp and bring YAMAMISHI with them. This incident is one and typical of what occurred on each of these occasions.

8. About April, 1945 a party of Japanese arrived at Rajburi Camp at approximately 0100 hours. They immediately called a check parade;during the count it was found that the Dutch sick were not on parade. YAMAMISHI went up to their quarters and wanted to know why the sick were not on parade. He was told they were sick. He flew into a rage and proceeded to punch with his fists and although I could not see his feet, I could hear his boots falling. He continued to punch these sick for what seemed to be more than five minutes and then forced them to attend the parade and stand for some time at attention.

9. I saw this whole incident.

10. Similar incidents occurred on each occasion there was a night check parade.

11. On many occasions when YAMAMISHI was on guard and the Japanese in charge Work Party would report to the Guard Commander that he had so many sick men unfit to work, YAMAMISHI would get the sick men on parade and send them out. I think

1. Victor Robert CARTER of Morgan Street, Norman Park, Brisbane and formerly QX 15892 Gnr Carter, V R of 2/10 Fd Regt, now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows :

On or about 30th May, 1945 at Rajburi Camp, I was a member of a work party which returned home for mid-day meal. It was the usual procedure for men who were sick to report to the Dutch MO who would state whether or not they were fit to return to work.

2. NX 56882 Sgt J HEILBRICH had ~~been~~ returned on this occasion, and one of the party said to him, "Don't you feel too hot?" (meaning "too well"). I do not remember Sgt HEILBRICH's reply. On arrival at the camp he got permission to remain in Camp from either the WO i/c Party, or the Dutch MO, both of whom were authorised by Japanese to give such permission.

3. When the party assembled to return to work YAMAMISHI Masato came up and inspected the party. He apparently was looking for Sgt HEILBRICH, for when he found he was not present he sent for all the sick men. He lined the sick up in front of the work party, signalled Sgt HEILBRICH to step out and proceeded to punch him on the face and then kicked him in the shins and continued to do so until Sgt HEILBRICH was unable to stand straight on his feet. He was bleeding and bruised on the legs and bruised about the face and head. The party was marched off and on YAMAMISHI's orders, Sgt HEILBRICH was left trying to stand at attention in the sun with the rest of the sick. I went off with the party so am unable to state how long these sick men were left so standing.

This is Page One of my affidavit taken at Brisbane on 21 May 46

D R Carter
Deponent

G Bolwell Lt
Justice of the Peace

4. As a result of this beating, Sgt HEILBRICH was unable to work for approximately seven (7) days.

5. Both before and after this incident YAMAMISHI made attempts on any pretext to hit or kick Sgt HEILBRICH.

6. The excuse for the particular beating described was that YAMAMISHI had overheard Sgt HEILBRICH asked, "Don't you feel too hot?" and claimed that the Sgt had said "Its too hot to work".

7. On approximately five (5) occasions when the officers or NCOs of the Japanese Guard Coy had had a party, they would come to the camp and bring YAMAMISHI with them. This incident is one and typical of what occurred on each of these occasions.

8. About April, 1945 a party of Japanese arrived at Rajburi Camp at approximately 0100 hours. They immediately called a check parade; during the count it was found that the Dutch sick were not on parade. YAMAMISHI went up to their quarters and wanted to know why the sick were not on parade. He was told they were sick. He flew into a rage and proceeded to punch with his fists and although I could not see his feet, I could hear his boots falling. He continued to punch these sick for what seemed to be more than five minutes and then forced them to attend the parade and stand for some time at attention.

9. I saw this whole incident.

10. Similar incidents occurred on each occasion there was a check parade.

11. On many occasions when YAMAMISHI was on guard and the Japanese in charge Work Party would report to the Guard Commander that he had so many sick men unfit to work, YAMAMISHI would get the sick men on parade and send them out. I think

on every occasion when the Japanese in charge Work Party reported at mid-day that he had sick who would not be returning to work, YAMAMISHI would feel their pulse, go through a form of examination, and on every occasion send them back to work. To my knowledge he had no medical qualifications whatsoever.

12. On most occasions when YAMAMISHI was on guard at the camp, some prisoner suffered a bashing at his hands.

13. I cannot remember a Japanese called KOMATA Yukinobu at the moment.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

Signed and Sworn by the)
withinnamed deponent at)
Brisbane this 21st day)
of May 1946.)

P. R. Carter
.....

Before me)
A Justice of the Peace)

A. J. Roberts J.P.
.....

C6/3 8779

I, Victor Robert CARTER of Morgan Street Norman Park BRISBANE in the State of Queensland formerly QX13592 Gnr CARTER V.R. of 2/10 Fd Regt now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn by me on the second day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty-six wherein I submitted evidence concerning a Japanese guard known as "HITLER".

2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "ZM" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in my said affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "HITLER".

3. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "YM" also is and contains a ture and correct likeness of the said "HITLER".

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the withinnamed Deponent at on the 14th day of September 1946.)

V.R. Carter (o.w.s.)

Before me
A Justice of the Peace.

??????? (o.w.s.)

Certified true copy of the original which is in my custody.

Singapore 2 December 1946.

G. McIntyre Capt ~~Lt Col.~~

1 Aust War Crimes Sec (SEAC)

I Victor Robert CARTER of Morgan Street Norman Park BRISBANE in the State of Queensland formerly QX13592 Gnr CARTER V.R. of 2/10 Fd Regt now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn by me on the second day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty-six wherein I submitted evidence concerning a Japanese guard known as "HITLER."

2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "ZM" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in my said affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "HITLER."

3. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "YM" also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said "HITLER."

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the withinnamed Deponent at on the 14th day of September 1946

V R Carter

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

Murray J.P.

I Victor Robert CARTER of Morgan
Street Norman Park BRISBANE in the
State of Queensland formerly

QX13892 Cpr CARTER V.R. of 3/10 Fd Hqtr now discharged being duly sworn
make oath and state as follows:

1. I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn by me on the
second day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty-six wherein I sub-
mitted evidence concerning a Japanese guard known as "HITLER."

2. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "IM"
is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to
in my said affidavit as a Japanese guard known as "HITLER."

3. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked "IM"
also is and contains a true and correct likeness of the said "HITLER."

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the
best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the)
withinnamed deponent at)
on the)
day of May 1946)

.....

Before me
A Justice of the Peace .....

Komata, Yukinobu "Hitler"


72
IA
HO
CIV
GAMO PRISON
APRIL 47


72A

This is the photograph numbered 72A referred to in the affidavit made by Edward Irving Kimberley CARTER at BARRABA this..9.. ..(ninth)...day of August,One thousand nine hundred and forty seven

BEFORE ME E. I. K Carter.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

This is the photograph numbered 72 reffered to in the affidavit made by Edward Irving Kimberley CARTER at BARRABA this....9.(ninth) day of August,One thousand nine hundred and forty seven

BEFORE ME E. I. K Carter

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

On thi s Second day of August, One thousand nine hundred and forty seven, Edward Irving Kimberley CARTER, of "Wea" BARRABA, in the state of New South Wales, Grazier, makes oath and says as follows:- E.I.K.C. [illegible]

1. My previous Army number was NX 40802 and my previous Army rank was Sergeant. My unit was 2/18 Batallion. I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942, and transferred to NOETSU Camp No.4 in JAPAN in December 1942, where I remained for the whole period of my captivity.

2. I can positively identify photographs shown to me and numbered 72 and 72A as being those of OSHIMA Morimasu, or KISHIO a Japanese guard at NOETSU No.4 Camp.

3. Particulars of all War crimes witnessed by me are contained in a previous affidavit made by me to the Area Officer Area 33A TAMWORTH on 23 April 1947.

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent Edward Irving Kimberley CARTER at BARRABA on the Second day of August, One thousand nine hundred and forty seven.

Signature of Deponent
E.I.K. Carter

BEFORE ME A Douglas Nelson J.P.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

On this twentythird day of April, One Thousand nine hundred and fortyseven, Edward Irving Kimberley CARTER, of "Wea" Barraba, in the State of New South Wales, Grazier, makes oath and says as follows:

(1) My previous Army Number was: NX40820

(2) My previous Army Rank was: Sergeant.

(3) My Unit was: 2/18 Batallion.

(4) I was captured on Singapore, on 15 Feb 42. E.I.K.C.

(5) I was transferred to Naoetsu Camp No.4. in Japan in Dec 42, where I remained for the whole period of my captivity.

(6) Food supplied to us during that period, consisted of Barley, Millet and Rice, mixed barley 50%, millet 30% and rice 20%. Sometimes Soya beans were added to the Rice, but when this occurred the quantity of rice was reduced.

Meat when supplied, consisted of horse, dog and cat flesh. Fish also was supplied at times. Vegetable stews were also supplied, consisting of cabbage, dagon and herbage. Sometimes seaweed stews were given.

(7) Food was supplied daily in the following quantities: Barley, Millet and Rice mixed: 1 cupful 3 times daily. A small cup of stew was also issued 3 times daily with the barley micture.

(8) Quality of the food was extremely poor. Half of the time, the meat in the stew was rotten, and even the barley mixture at times was mouldy, when issued to us.

(9) For the final 12 months of my imprisonment, I was issued each night with a bun, in lieu of the barley mixture. The main ingredient of this bun was millet flour. The bun measuring about five inches by three inches, with a thickness of approx. 1½ inches.

(10) On leaving Singapore, Capt Barrett, Med Offr of the

Edward I K Carter

2/18 Bn, who was in charge of the party of prisoners, of which I was a member, took with him a small quantity of medicines. These were used up by Mar 42. After that date, we had practically no medicines at all, until about Mar 43, when the Japanese began to supply us. Red Cross supplies of medicine were also given us, from approx. the same date.

(11) On leaving Singapore, we were all given a British Field Service Uniform, but no other extra clothing issue. Besides this every man had a shirt, shorts and a pair of khaki drill trousers, a pair of boots, and a pair of socks. Some of us were able to take extra clothing such as a pair of trousers, shirt or singlet. The majority of men had no extra clothing.

In Dec 41, when we landed at Nagaski for transhipment to Naoetsu, we were each given an old overcoat.

No other clothing was given us, throughout out period of captivity, until during the final six months when a few articles of clothing were received from the Red Cross. The quantities of these were so small, that it was found necessary to distribute each article by ballott.

(12) The number of blankets allotted each man was:

Two in summer. Four in winter.

(13) Our quarters during captivity comprised a two story wooden building with tiled roof approx 80 ft long by 50 ft wide. Sleeping quarters consisted of the floor and lofts of the building. Each man sleeping on bare boards. Latrines, contained in this building, were made up of pits, approx. 30 ft long by 5 ft deep by 4 ft wide. A piece of flooring with a number of holes, served as a seat. Each hole being divided by a partition approx 3 ft square and forming a small cubicle. These latrine pits were cleaned out at most irregular intervals. No more than three times a year. Maggots which crawled out of these pits and excreta passed by men suffering from dysentry, constantly covered the latrine floor.

(14) With a working party, at times numbering as many as fifty personnel, of which I had charge, I was assigned duty in a stainless steel, factory. The men under my charge were known as "Chisellers", i.e. they cut the faults out of steel ingots with pneumatic chisels. Snow fell during winter and came inside the factory buildings. We had nothing with which to heat the rooms, and wind would constantly whistle through them. The cold was so intense that the air guns were frozen. The compound in which were were confined was about two miles from the factory, and we were forced to walk backwards and forwards each day. During winter, snow drifts would reach as high as out chests as we marched through. During the final 12 months of our captivity, we were able to build steel fire boxes with which to warm the factory.

(15) One particular instance of torture witnessed by men, was that of Pte Farley, whom I think was a signaller of the 20th Bn, but whose regimental number I cannot recall.

Farley was caught by Jap guards stealing food and as punishment was confined to a cell, approx.4ft square, no more, and for a period, as far as I can recall, 10 days, was beaten, to my knowledge, twice per day, and probably 3 times. This took place usually early in the morning and late at night. After/treatment for 5 days, Farley was forced to march through the huts, as an example to the other prisoners, as to what would happen if they were caught in a similar circumstances.

J.P. Edward P K Carter.

His face was swollen, bruised and cut, almost beyond recognition and it appeared that the lad had been beaten continously with the buckle end of a wide Jap Army belt, which I had previously seen used to beat Farley, almost every morning during the 10 days of his confinement.

All this took place in either Jan or Feb of 1944 which were the coldest months of the year, and the only covering Farley would have at night would be an overcoat, as no blankets were allowed any prisoner confined in this manner. Towards the end of this 10 day period, Farley was forced to stand in the snow on the parade ground for a period of one hour, dressed only in trousers. I personally witnessed this action, and personally attribute Farleys death from pneumonia a few days later to this occurrence.
During Farleys illness, Capt Barrett, M.O. of the 18 Bn endeavoured to save his life, with the limited medical supplies at his disposal.

The ill treatment of Farley was caused by and carried out by COANO, the interpreter for No.4. Camp Naoetsu.

(16) I did not personally witness or know of any executions carried out at No.4. Camp Naoetsu, nor any forms of torture, apart from the ill treatment of Farley.

(17) In Jan 45, whilst confindd to hospital, I broke a small earthware bowl and in accordance with the regulations I submitted a "reason paper". Nothing happened for about a month, and I was discharged from hospital.

It was the custom once a month, for our own officers to interview us and take reports on any thing we may have broken during the period. It was to one of these officers that I reported breaking the bowl (Lt Campbell). A few days after discharge from the hospital when I had returned from work to the compound, I was called to the parade ground, by Japanese interpreter COANO, along with about ten other Australians. COANO asked us why we had not submitted a "reason paper" for breakages we had made during the month. Our reply was that we had submitted such a paper. COANO replied, saying "You all lie". He then lined us in single file, and belted each man in turn with a wooden sword, each man receiving at least a dozen hits, over the face and head. COANO then forced us to stand to attention in the snow for two hours.
At the expiration of the two hours we were addressed by SGT WATANABE, Second in command of the Camp. In his address he told us he could kill us, without any one knowing, as it would go down in records that we hadddied from natural causes. He then said "I will now punish you". He then specaed us at pace intervals and with a wooden rifle, hit each man across the side of the head. All but three of the men were rendered unconscious. I was one of those who retained consciousness. After being hit by WATANABE, we were made to stand in the snow for a further three hours. I ascertained the length of time we were kept standing in the snow by my wrist watch which I was wearing at the time.

A soldier who could substantiate this statement would be WO Finley, J.K. of "Retreat" Via Manilla. NSW.

(18) On one other occassion, COANO pushed a small piece of bamboo up under both my thumb nails. I was punished because one of the men under my charge had done something wrong. I cannot recall the date and there were no witnesses, but the offence was committed in COANO's office.

(19) I do remember these guards:

AKIYAMA : WHISKY (which was a name and not a nickname).

YANAGIEAWA (Gummy)

SEKIHARA (Fish Face)

Edward P K Carter

OBINATE (Boofhead)

SUZUKI (Rippy, Pegleg or Silvertooth)

OSHIMA (Oshma)

These Jap guards repeatedly beat members of the Compound but I am unable to recall specific persons or accassions. Other guards not previously mentioned was SGT SHUBANO, who was administrative Sergeant and in the same category as the others, and KURIAMA, an interpreter, who was probably worst of all in regard to meting out and administrating punishment.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent Edward Irving Kimberley CARTER at Barraba on the twentythird day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fortyseven.

Edward I K Carter
.....
Signature of Deponent.

BEFORE ME .....
A Justice of the Peace.

NF..

On thi s second day of August,One thousand nine hundred and forty seven,Edward Irving Kimberley CARTER,of "Wea" BARRABA,in the state of New South Wales,Grazier,makes oath and says as follows:- E.I.K.C ADH.

1. My previous Army number was NX 40802 and my previous Army rank was Sergeant. My unit was 2/18 Batallion.I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942, and transferred to NOETSU Camp No.4 in JAPAN in December 1942,where I remained for the whole period of my captivity.

2. I can positively identify photographs shown to me and numbered 72 and 72A as being those of OSHIMA Morimasu,or KISHIO a Japanese guard at NOETSU No.4 Camp.

3. Particulars of all War crimes witnessed by me are contained in a previous affidavit made by me to the Area Officer Area 33A TAMWORTH on 23 April 1947.

Sworn by the abovenamed deponent Edward Irving Kimberley CARTER at BARRABA on the ~~.....~~ second day of August,One thousand nine hundred and forty seven.

Signature of Deponent
E.I.K. Carter

BEFORE ME..A.Douglas J.P.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

"On this twenty first day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty six, Edward Irving Kimberley Carter of "Wea" Barraba, in the State of New South Wales, grazier,, makes oath and says as follows:-

i) My previous Army number was NX.40820

ii) My previous Army rank was Sergeant

iii, My Unit was 2/18 Bn.

iv, I was captured on Singapore on 15th. February 1941

v, I was transferred to Nacetsu Camp No. 4 in Japan in December 1941 where I remained for the whole period of my captivity.

vi, Food supplied to us during that period consisted of barley millet and rice, mixed barley 5%, millet 3%, rice 2%. Sometimes soya beans were added to the rice, but at such times as the beans were added, the quantity of rice was reduced.
Meat when supplied consisted of horse, dog and cat flesh.
Fish also was supplied at times.
Vegetable stews were also supplied consisting of cabbage and dagon and herbage. Sometimes sea-weed stews were given us.

vii, Food was supplied daily in the following quantities:
Barley, millet and rice mixed, a cup full three times a day
A small cup of stew was also issued three times a day with the barley mixture.

viii, Quality of food was extremely poor. Half the time the meat in the stew was rotten and even the barley mixture was mouldy at times when it was issued to us

E.I.K. Carter

22 Ex. 61

ix, For the last 12 months of my imprisonment I was issued with a bun at night in lieu of the barley mixture at night. This bun was made with millet flour and was about five inches by three inches and about one and a half inches thick. This was a general issue to all the men.

E.P.K.C. M. x, On leaving Singapore Capt. Barrett M.O. 2/18/Bn who was in charge of the party of prisoners in which I was included took with him a small ~~quxhxtyx~~ quantity of medicine. These medicines were used up by March 1942. After that date we had practically no medicine at all until about March 1943 when the Japanese started to supply us with medicine. Red Cross medicine was also given to us from about the same date.

xi, When we left Singapore we were all given a British field service uniform but no other extra issue of clothing. Besides this uniform every man had a shirt, shorts and pair of khaki drill trousers, a pair of boots and a pair of sox. Some of us were able to take extra clothing such as an extra pair of trousers, shirt or singlet. The majority of the men had no extra clothing. In December 1941 when we landed at Nagasaki for transhipment to Naoetsu we were given an old overcoat.each. No other clothing was given to us throughout our period of captivity until the last six months when a few clothes from the Red Cross were received. These were in such small quantities that we had to ballot for each article.

E.P.K.C. M. xii, In the winter months we each had four blankets. During the summer, each man had two blankets.

xiii, Quarters provided for us ~~xxxxx~~ comprised a two storey wooden building with a tiled roof about eighty feet long by fifty feet wide. Sleeping quarters consisted of the floor and lofts, each man lying on the boards.

E.P.K.C. M. Lavatories were contained in the building being pits thirty feet long by five feet deep and about four feet wide. Over the ~~xxxx~~ pits was a piece of flooring with holes in it divided into small cubicles about three feet square paritioning off each hole. These pits were cleaned out at most irregular intervals, being done no more than three times a year. Maggotts used to crawl out of the pits all over the floors and men suffering with dysentry constantly covered the floors with excreta.

xiv, I was working in a stainless steel factory and was in charge of a working party numbering as many as fifty at times. Buildings in which the men worked were wooden. The men working under me were called chisellers i.e. they cut the faults out of steel ingots with pneumatic chisels. In the winter time snow fell and would come in the factory buildings. We had nothing with which to heat the rooms and the wind would whilste through constantly. It was so cold that the air guns would free ze. The compound in which we lived was about two miles from the factory and we had to walk backwards and frowards each day. In the winter time snow drifts would be up as high as our chests as we marched through. During the final twelve months of our captivity we were able to build steel fire boxes with which to warm the factory.

E. P. K. Corbin

xv) In January 1945 I was in hospital and whilst there I broke a small earthernware bowl. As was the custom I put in a "reason paper".
Nothing happened for about a month and I was discharged from hospital.
Once a month our own Officers would interview the lot of us and we had to report anything we had broken during the month. I reported the breakage of the bowl to one of them (Lt. Campbell).
A few days after when I had returned from work to the compound I with about ten other Australian lads were called out by the Japanese interpreter KONO into the parade ground. KONO asked us why we hadn't put in a reason paper for breakages we had made during the month. We all replied that we had put in such a paper. KONO replied that "you all lie". He then lined us in single file and belted each man in turn with a wooden sword, each man receiving at least a dozen smacks over the face and head. KONO then stood us to attention in the snow for two hours.
At the expiration of the two hours WATANABE (A sergeant) who was second in command of the camp, addressed us. In his address he said he could kill us and no one would know as it would go down in records that we had died from natural causes. He then said "I will now punish you".
With that he spaced us at pace intervals and with a wooden rifle he hit each man across the side of the head. All but three of the men were rendered unconscious. I was one of the three who retained consciousness.
After the hit by WATANABE we were made to stand for another three hours in the snow.
I knew the time we stood in the snow because I had my wristlet watch on.

A soldier who could substantiate this statement would be W/O J.K. FINLEY of "Retreat" Via MANILLA New South Wales.

xvi) On one other occasion KONO pushed a small piece of bamboo up under the thumb nails on both hands. I was punished because one of the men under me had done something wrong. I can not remember the date and there were no witnesses but the offence was done in KONO'S office.

SWORN by the abovenamed deponent)
Edward Irving Kimberley Carter at)
Barraba on the twenty first day of)
October One thousand nine hundred)
and forty six.)

E.I.K. Carter
Signature of deponent.

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

I, Roy Tasman CARTER, of 43 Brisbane Street, Annerley, and formerly 19592 L/Seaman CARTER, R.T., of HMAS "PERTH", now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. In about April or May, 1945, I was a prisoner of war in FUKUOKA Camp 22 at which there were 100 Australian and several hundreds of Allied PW. Red Cross parcels were kept in a store within the camp, having been unloaded by the Japanese Guards. Prisoners of War were not permitted to do this work. As far as I can remember, there were about forty six (46) large cartons each containing four smaller cartons of Red Cross articles.

2. About a week after the parcels arrived, I saw a Japanese detail under command of Sgt IDEEYEE remove the parcels from the store and take them through the back of the camp to the residence of the Camp Commandant, Sub-Lieut YAMADA, just outside the camp area. VX39488 Chaplain W.I. FLEMING, NX70423 Lieut M.J. FLYNN and Capt MOORE, who were prisoners at this camp, also witnessed the occurrence. Some of the contents were issued to the Japanese Guards, whom we saw eating them, and subsequently some of the empty cartons were returned.

3. A description of Sgt IDEEYEE is as follows:-

Age about 37-40 years; height about 5'5"; slight build; dark hair close cropped; dark shifty eyes; rather quiet spoken, somewhat hesitant speech, speaks a little English.

4. A description of Sub-Lieut YAMADA is as follows:

Age about 45 years; height about 5'5"; medium build; dark hair, close cropped; has fair knowledge of English; married with daughter about 9 years and son about 6 years.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

Signed and Sworn by the withinnamed deponent at Brisbane this 22nd day of March, 1946.

R. Carter

Before me
A Justice of the Peace.

I, Roy Tasman CARTER of 43 Brisbane Street, Annerley, BRISBANE in the STATE of QUEENSLAND and formerly 19592 L/Seaman CARTER, R.T., of H.M.A.S. "PERTH" now discharged, being duly sworn makes oath and states as follows:-

1. From approximately February one thousand nine hundred and forty five until September one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No.22 Japan in which camp were approximately three hundred Officer and other rank Prisoners of War of American Australian and Dutch Nationalities, most of whom were employed as labourers in the ISUKA coal mine.

2. During most of my internment I was employed as a bootmaker and general maintainence men in the camp.

3. The Japanese Camp Commander was a Lieutenant named YAMADA commonly known as "THE JEW BOY"; his second in charge, a Sergeant known as Sgt "IDEEYEE" (Phonetic). The official interpreter was a two star private known as "WATANABE"; the Orderly Room clerk and Quartermaster was a two star private named KOGIAMA. The hospital was manned by a Sergeant Orderly known to Prisoners of War as "THE BLACK SERGEANT" and a two star Private known to Prisoners of War as "ICHIMOTO" or "THE RUNT" or "THE PIG"; the kitchen was in charge of a Sergeant known as "THE PARROT" who was assisted by a three star private known as "DAN", both were assisted by a two star private whose name I cannot recall.

4. The permanent guards known to myself w ere as follows: "CPL JODO" or Cpl SHAMONA who was, I believe, next in seniority to Sgt "IDEEYEE" ; during the latter period of our internment he was promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal (Approximately late July one thousand nine hundred and forty five)

5. Cpl SHAMONA or "JODO" invariably supervised my work as a bootmaker. Sgt "IDEEYEE" had given me definite instructions that I must not under any circumstances, do repair work for the Japanese guards or civilians unless the job was approved by himself. Cpl SHAMONA repeatedly insisted that I do repair work for himself and friends. I informed him of Sgt "IDEEYEE'S" order. Cpl SHAMONA then informed me that I would be severely punished, at the same time he would threaten me by jabbing my buttocks with a naked bayonet, if I did not do the work. He further threatened me by saying I would be severely punished if I informed Sgt "IDEEYEE" of his, SHAMONA'S, intentions.

6. On several occasions I was beaten badly by Sgt "IDEEYEE" because I had disobeyed his order and repaired boots for the Japanese without his

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R. Carter

consent. I explained to Sgt IDEEYEE that I was being forced to do the repair work by SHAMOND and others and that whenever I refused to work for them I was beaten until I agreed to accept the work.

7. "IDEEYEE" ignored this advise and told me I would be severely punished if I were caught again. I informed SHAMONA of "IDEEYEE'S" threat; later, when he handed me a pair of boots for repair, SHAMONA picked up a stick and attacked me with it. I agreed to mend the boots and had just began the job when "IDEEYEE" pounded on me and gave me another hiding for having disobeyed his order.

8. This was only typical of the childishly stupid, yet brutal conduct of "IDEEYEE", SHAMONA and most of the other guards

9. Another N.C.O. well known to myself as "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" was a particularly brutal guard.

10. In paragraph eight and nine of the affidavit sworn by me on the twenty first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty seven I submitted evidence concerning the beating of a party of Prisoners of War including myself by Sgt "IDEEYEE", "The FOUR EYED BARSTARD" and a guard known as "THE SQUEALER". I did not refer to "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL"; however, he took a particularly prominent part in this beating, moving behind Sgt "IDEEYEE" and beating each Prisoner of War with a heavy stick after "IDEEYEE" had dealt with us. He was particularly severe on myself because I unconsciously tried to avoid his blows by "ducking". I was beaten about the head and face viciously, my jaw was swollen, one of my teeth was broken and my mouth was badly cut and bleeding. "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" continued to punch and beat my face after "IDEEYEE" and the others had left us kneeling on the rough gravel outside the guard house.

11. After this beating "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" took an exceptionall interest in my doings and behaviour. He assaulted me on the slightest provocation, mostly with his clenched fist but occasionally with a heavy stick.

12. I have witnessed him strike other Prisoners of War on numerous occasions expecially VX21631 Cpl JOHNSTONE, G.L., 2/2 Pnr Bn., and when JOHNSTONE was publicly beaten, in full view of all Prisoners of War and Japanese Guards, on two occasions "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" contributed his share in the assault by kicking JOHNSTONE in the ribs and stomach while he lay helpless on the ground.

13. Another guard who figured largely in these particular assaults was a "Tws Star" private known to Prisoners of War as "THE FOUR EYED BARSTED" Although particularly childish and simple, he was exceptionally dangerous and had no regard for our feelings in any manner or form. "THE FOUR EYED BARSTED" has assaulted me as

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R. Carter

frequently as three times during one day and at least once in each week. His behaviour was such that it appeared to me that he had obviously set himself the task of making our lives as uncomfortable and as unbearable as he possibly could.

14. The guard referred to hereinbefore as "THE SQUEALER" was also known as "THE SHEEP DOG". I had much contact with this guard and found him particularly moody and treacherous.

15. On occasions he was friendly towards me, sometimes gave me cigarettes, then, without any apparent motive or reason would later attack me with his fists, boots and/or "sword stick".

16. After Sgt IDEEYEE, and "THE FOUR EYED BARSTARD" had attacked myself and two other Prisoners of War for refusing to reveal the whereabouts of a pair of boots, Sgt IDEEYEE ordered that we should kneel to attention on the gravel outside the guard room. We were forced to kneel in this position from 1800 hours until 0100 hrs the following day during which time "THE SHEEP DOG" "visited" us five times. On each occasion he beat each of us severely paying particular attention to myself especially with his boots. My ribs and buttocks were painfully bruised for many days following this assault.

17. All this harsh punishment and torture besides sadistic and barbarous was certainly not condusive to a good production output by the Prisoners of War.

18. This was proved conclusively by the fact that one of the Japanese guards known to Prisoners of War as "SMILER" had no trouble at all in getting Prisoners of War to carry out any of his orders promptly and satisfactorily. This was because "SMILER" treated us like human beings and did all in his power to assist us.

19. A description of the Japanese guard known to Prisoners of War as "THE FOUR EYED BARSTARD" is as follows:

Age approximately thirty years, height approximately five feet two inches; heavy build, rather stooped and flabby appearance; wore horned rimmed glasses continually.

20. A description of the Japanese guard known as L/Cpl SHAMONA commonly known to Prisoners of War as "JODO" is as follows:

Age approximately thirty years; height approximately five feet four inches; heavy build, powerful appearance. Had rather a big round face.

21. A description of the Japanese guard known to Prisoners

R. Carter
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of War as the "COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" is as follows:

Age approximately twenty seven to thirty years; height approximately five feet three inches. Slight yo medium build. Dark complexion: Sharp features, Walked with sharp jerky movement, suggestive of a strut.

I swear that the contents of this, my affidavit, are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED and SWORN by the within-named Deponent at Brisbane on the 29th day of November 1947) ....R. Carter.....

Before me ....A. Dmacdean J.P.

A Justice of the Peace.

J.1.(B)

I Roy Tasman CARTER of 43
Brisbane Street ANNERLY BRISBANE
in the State of Queensland

formerly 19592 L/Seaman CARTER R.T. of H.M.A.S."Perth", now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. From approximately February one thousand nine hundred and forty-five until September one thousand nine hundred and forty-five I was a Prisoner of War in FUKUOKA PW Camp No 22 JAPAN.

2. The Commander of this camp was a Japanese sub-lieutenant named YAMADA. His second in command was a Japanese Sjt named IDEKYEE sometimes referred to as the "IDIOT".

3. Other members of the camp staff were "KOJIYAMA" (phonetic) a two-star Private who acted as quartermaster: "OKA"(phonetic) a two-star private, Lt YAMADA's batman: "WATANABE" a two-star private who was a clerk in the administration quarters: A medical Sjt known as "THE BLACK SJT" who was assisted by a one-star private known as "THE RUNT".(This man was later promoted to a two-star private).

4. Among the actual guards (who were changed at frequent intervals) was a guard known as "THE FOUR EYED BASTARD". This man was particularly brutal. He seemed to enjoy a sadistic delight in inflicting punishment. I have no hesitation in saying that he has at various times assaulted almost all Prisoners of War in the camp. The average population of this camp was approximately five hundred PW Officer and Other Rank of mixed nationalities.

5. On one occasion a draft of American Officers arrived in the camp for the purpose of recuperation. They had recently arrived from FORMOSA but had been sunk twice on the voyage and were in bad condition. One of the officers a Major McCULLUM was evacuated to hospital and eventually became the PW Commander.

6. After staging at our camp for approximately eight weeks the Americans (except for the Major) were marched out to another camp for hospitalization. Sjt IDEKYEE informed them that before marching out they were to change all personal clothing (American issue including boots) was to be left behind and Japanese clothing and rubber boots were issued in their stead.

7. About this time a large percentage of Australian Prisoners of War were either minus boots or almost so. Lt FLYNN was in charge of a

G. Robert Jr. R. Carter

party detailed by IDEEYEE to transfer the clothing and boots (now American issue) from the quarter vacated by the Americans to his (IDEEYEE's) hut or store. The party included NX17236 Spr COLLIS 2/6 Fd Coy, another Australian Prisoner of War and myself.

8. I saw NX70423 Lieut FLYNN 2/6 Fd Coy hide a pair of boots in a tin just outside his room (The Officers were quartered in rooms) thinking that one pair would NOT be missed. However Sjt IDEEYEE subsequently "lined" us up and demanded to know who had stolen a pair of boots. We said we did NOT know. After further questioning he commenced to beat us with a bamboo stick also kicking us with heavy leather boots. We still claimed ignorance as to the whereabouts of the boots. He then forced us to kneel on the stony gravel just outside the guard house. We were forced to stay in this position from 1800 hours until 0100 hours during this time we were subjected to continual kicking, striking (with a heavy stick) punching and slapping by "THE FOUR EYED BASTARD" and another guard known as "THE SQUEALER" both of whom seemed to enjoy the episode.

9. One of my teeth were broken. My mouth was badly lacerated and I was covered in bruises and abraisions. I was sore for days after as were the other three.

Rl. 10. NX76188 Capt MOORE W.R.D. Gen Base Depot was the Senior PW Officer until Major McCULLEM marched in. The other Australian Officers were NX70423 Lt FLYNN 2/6 Fd Coy and VX39488 Chaplain FLEMMING W.I. To the best of my knowledge and belief these officers were NOT subjected to any comparative undue hardship although they were occasionally beaten or slapped various guards.

11. One of the most illtreated Australian PW was VX21631 Cpl JOHNSTONE G.L. of 2/2 Pnr Bn. This man was marked by the Japanese staff because of his determination to secure food. He was a big man when we arrived at the camp and weighed approximately thirteen stone. He was caught on several occasions stealing clothing (our own issue was taken over by the Japanese) which he intended exchaning for food at the mine in which he was employed.

Rl 12. Sjt IDEEYEE, a civilian mine employee named WATANABE not to be confused with the guard WATANABE mentioned hereinbefore and ~~after~~ the "FOUR EYED BASTARD" attacked JO NSTONE with heavy sticks after accusing him of handing stolen clothes to Japanese mine employees.

13. I witnessed this beating which took place outside the guard room

[signature] Clerk J.P.

R. Carter

JOHNSTONE was savagely attacked with the heavy sticks until he fell to the ground. The three Japanese then unmercifully kicked his body, face, stomach and testicles until he screamed with pain. JOHNSTONE although a very hadd and tough man was crying. He was rendered unconscious twice and was revived by water (buckets) on two occasions after which the assault was continued. After about an hour of this treatment he was dragged into a cell in the guard house where, judging from the screams of pain and cries for help the assault was continued. Not satisfied with this treatment, Sjt IDENYE informed Capt MOORE that JOHNSTONE was to remain in the cell until the end of the war. Fortunately for JOHNSTONE the capitulation came some eight days after his "sentence" and he was released, a battered and broken man. However his amazing strength and constitution enabled him to pull through and he was eventually returned to Australia with others of our party.

14. JOHNSTONE had previously fallen foul of IDENYE on other occasions and he was assaulted on innumerable occasions and on two occasions he was locked in the cell without any food eventually a Dutch Doctor was successful in pleading for his release and resumption of his food issue. IDENYE agreed but only on the condition that JOHNSTONE worked in the mine during the day and returned to the cell at night. After a fortnight of this routine JOHNSTONE was allowed to return to the hut at night but was still subjected to brutal blows aimed by "THE FOUR EYED BASTARD" and Sjt IDENYE. This beating and imprisonment took place in about early August. The second beating and sentence mentioned, referred to above, occurred shortly after and just prior to the Armistice.

15. Another Australian VX15963 Pte RIXON S.K. 2/2 Pnr Bn was similarly persecuted by Sjt IDENYE and "THE FOUR EYED BASTARD" particularly and by the remainder of the staff generally.

16. It was a common occurrence on the roll-call for RIXON's number to be called (The number was HACHI SAN) when RIXON answered, on many occasions he was called out from the ranks and was punched across the face several times and kicked about the body then told to rejoin the ranks.

17. There was never any apparent reason for this behaviour except that RIXON, in the early days of our internment at this camp was caught trading a few articles of clothing for food. Although RIXON most certainly did NOT continue with this practise he was constantly hounded and assaulted for months after. RIXON always bore marks of an assault on his person, large swollen bruises on his face together with.....

R. Carter. A.R. Roberts J.P.

facial abrasions, black eyes and he began to show signs of the strain mentally as though he was becoming punch-drunk.

18. RIXON could NOT possibly have survived much more of the terrific punishment meted out by the staff particularly at the hands of IDEEYEE the civilian WATANABE and "THE FOUR EYED BASTARD". It was common knowledge that the armistice saved both RIXON and JOHNSTONE.

19. It was a well known fact that Sjt IDEEYEE the Medical "BLACK SJT" and the cook house Cpl (whose name I cannot remember) were members of a blackmarket organisation.

20. IDEEYEE obtained large quantities of rice in bags from the "Cook-house Cpl" and took them to a spare room at the end of the barrack quarters. The refuse and "NIGHTCART" contractor, a civilian known to PW as "THE LITTLE SHITMAN" collected this rice and under cover of the outer buildings removed it to his cart then disposed of it presumably in the villiage although the "BLACK SJT" did NOT appear to take any physical part in this practice it was well known that he was consulted by IDEEYEE before any rice or Red Cross supplies were removed from the camp, so much so that whenever PW saw IDEEYE and "BLACK SJT" together in deep conversation word was passed around that "something was going off" and rarely did this deduction prove false.

21. On one occasion IDEEYE was hiding two fifty pound bags of rice in the empty room when he noticed that I was watching him. He called me to him and explained to me in part English and part sign language that I was NOT to tell anyone what I had seen and that I must guard the rice and see that no one stole it. After he had gone I immediately told a number of fellow Prisoners of War of the incident and together with a large number of PW, "restole" the rice which was subsequently shared among the Australian PWand was cooked by various methods and consumed.

22. IDEEYEE, discovering the theft immediately accused me. I denied that I had stolen it. He then accused me of informing other PW of its whereabouts. This I denied. IDEEYEE then commenced to bash me with a heavy stick pausing occasionally and asking if I had told someone. I denied this accusation each time but he continued to beat me about the face and head for some time. At last apparently satisfied that I had NOT "informed" he left me and because he had stolen the food himself was not able to order a camp search or make an official search of the PW quarters. The matter was then forgotten.

Al. [illegible]

Al. [illegible]

[illegible] Robert Jr.

R. Carter

23. One Red Cross parcel per man plus a number of Red Cross comforts were issued in this camp within a month of our arrival. The Officer in charge of the camp during this period made no attempt to withhold any portion of the parcel. The parcels were enjoyed by the PW immensely and besides the nutritive benefits the wholesome and additional food produced the Red Cross parcel helped the morale of the PW more than could be imagined.

24. Shortly after this, this Officer (whose name I cannot remember) left and the Command was assumed by Lt YAMADA.

25. Although two American and one South African consignments of Red Cross parcels were delivered into the camp to my knowledge, the South African consignment was delivered direct to Sjt IDEEYEE's store-room. The American supplies being delivered eventually to Lt YAMADA's personal quarters. They were carried in by the Japanese guards and the PW who were in camp at the time were kept clear of the area while the stores were being moved in.

26. After Lt YAMADA had "picked" all he wanted and had issued the guards with meats butter, cheese and cigarettes, the remains of the parcels were returned to the store and PW were informed that these were emergency rations. Often Capt ROORE Lt FLYNN and the Dutch Doctor appealed for milk to feed sick and dying PW lying in the hospital. These requests were refused by both YAMADA aaddiDEEYEE.

27. The South African parcels were eventually all taken away from the camp by IDEEYEE. His method of removal was simply to carry a large bag about the size of a sugar bad slung over his back each night. IDEEYEE did allow the Japanese guards some of this issue. It was thought that Lt YAMADA was unaware of this consignment but this was only problematical.

28. On one occasion during an Allied air raid "FOUR EYED BASTARD" alleged that he could smell smoke. Since carrying matches was forbidden at any time (all cigarettes were lit from a light in the guard room) a search was organised for the matches but no matches were found. The matter was reported to IDEEYEE who after conferring with "FOUR EYED BASTARD" ordered all PW to kneel on the stony gravel outside the guard house. We were kept kneeling for five hours. Our luncheon meal was cancelled and the evening meal was cut by half. Most of us could not afford to loose even this meagre issue of rice due to our starved emaciated condition.

29. On our arrival at this camp, a search was conducted by the Kempi Tai of all PW possessions. All articles of value such as watches

G. Roberts Jr.

R. Carter

rings jewellry, fountain pens etc were removed. The owner's name was scribbled on a small card and attached to the article. We were informed that these articles would be returned to us at a later date.

30. Approximately early July I was informed by L/Telegraphist SPICER H.M.A.S. "Perth" that Lt YAMADA was examining the watches etc collected from the PW and was removing the names from a number of them. Subsequent to this information I visited a room near his office and observed YAMADA removing tags from some watches. Later IDEMEN was seen with some of these watches. To the best of my knowledge and belief, no PW received his possession back as promised by the Kempi Tai.

31. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "GE" upon which the likeness of a person marked "2" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to by me in this my affidavit as a Japanese Sjt named IDEMEN.

32. The likeness of a person marked "7" on Exhibit "GE" is and contains a true and correct likenese of the person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as the "FOUREYED BASTARD."

33. The description of Lt YAMADA referred to hereinbafore is as follows: Age approximately forty to forty-five years, height approximately five feet three to ive feet five inches, slight build, dark hair, slightly greying, fair knowledge of English, married with daughter aged nine years and son aged six years.

34. A description of the quartermaster known as KOJIYAMA (phonetic) is as follows: Age approximately thirty-three to thirty-five years, height approximately five feet three inches, stocky build, powerful torso, fair knowledge of English, married, has children, fair type of Japanese. Assisted PW whenever possible.

35. A description of YAMADA's batman OKA is as follows: Age approximately thirty years, approximate hei ht, five feet three inches, particularly well-built, judo expert, very athletic, round face, tough looking but fairly reasonable in his treatment of PW. At times assisted PW by giving them food.

36. A description of WATANABE, interpreter and clerk is as follows) Age approximately twenty-five years to twenty-seven years, height five feet three inches, medium build, fair knowledge of English, well educated came from MOJI, good type of Japanese, helped PW.

37. A description of the Medical Sjt "THE BLACK SJT" is as follows:

R. Carder. A.B. Roberts J.P.

Age approximately thirty-five to thirty-seven years, height approximately five feet seven inches, sharp features, medium build, married, very dark complexion from which his nickname originated.

38. A description of the person who assisted the "Black Sjt" nicknamed "THE RUNT" is as follows: Age approximately twenty-five years to twenty-seven years, height approximately five feet, stocky build.

39. A description of the "SQUEALER" a guard, is as follows: age approximately thirty to thirty-five years, medium build, high pitched squeaky voice, height approximately five feet six inches.

40. A description of the "COOKHOUSE CPL" is as follows: Age approximately thirty-five to thirty-seven years, height approximately five feet six inches, very heavily built, had a very deep voice.

41. A description of the "LITTLE SHITMAN" is as follows: height approximately four feet six inches to five feet, appeared to be aged over forty years, small weedy build.

42. A description of WATANABE , a Japanese civilian mine overseer is as follows: Age approximately thirty-three to thirty-five yeas, height approximately five feet six inches, light to medium build, sharp features agile, was employed by the mine.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the within-named Deponent at Brisbane on the twenty first day of February 1947

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

R. Carter

C.B. Roberts J.P.

I Roy Tasman CARTER of 43

Brisbane Street ANNERLY BRISBANE

in the State of Queensland

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4. Among the actual guards (who were changed at frequent intervals) was a guard known as "THE FOUR EYED BASTARD". This man was particularly brutal. He seemed to enjoy a sadistic delight in inflicting punishment. I have no hesitation in saying that he has at various times assaulted almost all Prisoners of War in the camp. The average population of this camp was approximately five hundred PW Officer and Other Rank of mixed nationalities.

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G.W. Roberts Jr. L. Carter

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12. Sjt IDEEYEE, a civilian mine employee named WATANABE not to be confused with the guard WATANABE mentioned hereinbefore and ~~after~~ the "FOUR EYED BASTARD" attacked JOHNSTONE with heavy sticks after accusing him of handing stolen clothes to Japanese mine employees.

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A.J.Roberts Jr. R. Carter.

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15. Another Australian VX13963 Pte RIXON S.K. 2/2 Pnr Bn was similarly persecuted by Sjt IDEEYEE and "THE FOUR EYED BASTARD" particularly and by the remainder of the staff generally.

16. It was a common occurrence on the roll-call for RIXON's number to be called (The number was HACHI BAN) when RIXON answered, on many occasions he was called out from the ranks and was punched across the face several times and kicked about the body then told to rejoin the ranks.

17. There was never any apparent reason for this behaviour except that RIXON, in the early days of our internment at this camp was caught trading a few articles of clothing for food. Although RIXON most certainly did NOT continue with this practise he was constantly hounded and assaulted for months after. RIXON always bore marks of an assault on his person, large swollen bruises on his face together with .....

Rb arter. A.J. Roberts Jr.

facial abrasions, black eyes and he began to show signs of the strain mentally as though he was becoming punch-drunk.

18. RIXON could NOT possibly have survived much more of the terrfic punishment meted out by the staff particularly at the hands of IDEEYEE the civilian WATANABE and "THE FOUR EYED BASTARD". It was common knowledge that the armistice saved both RIXON and JOHNSTONE.

19. It was a well known fact that Sjt IDEEYEE the Medical "BLACK SJT" and the cook house Cpl (whose name I cannot remember) were members of a blackmarket organisation.

20. IDEEYEE obtained large quantities of rice in bags from the "Cook-house Cpl" and took them to a spare room at the end of the barrack quarters. The refuse and "NIGHTCART" contractor, a civilian known to PW as "THE LITTLE SHITMAN" collected this rice and under cover of the outer buildings removed it to his cart then disposed of it presumably in the village although the "BLACK SJT" did NOT appear to take any physical part in this practice it was well known that he was consulted by IDEEYEE before any rice or Red Cross supplies were removed from the camp, so much so that whenever PW saw IDEEYE and "BLACK SJT" together in deep conversation word was passed around that "something was going off" and rarely did this deduction prove false.

21. On one occasion IDEEYE was hiding two fifty pound bags of rice in the empty room when he noticed that I was watching him. He called me to him and explained to me in part English and part sign language that I was NOT to tell anyone what I had seen and that I must guard the rice and see that no one stole it. After he had gone I immediately told a number of fellow Prisoners of War of the incident and together with a large number of PW, "restole" the rice which was subsequently shared among the Australian PWand was cooked by various methods and consumed.

22. IDEEYEE, discovering the theft immediately accused me. I denied that I had stolen it. He then accused me of informing other PW of its whereabouts. This I denied. IDEEYEE then commenced to bash me with a heavy stick pausing occasionally and asking if I had told someone. I denied this accusation each time but he continued to beat me about the face and head for some time. At last apparently satisfied that I had NOT "informed" he left me and because he had stolen the food himself was not able to order a camp search or make an official search of the PW quarters. The matter was then forgotten.

R. Carter.

A.H. Roberts Jr.

23. One Red Cross parcel per man plus a number of Red Cross comforts were issued in this camp within a month of our arrival. The Officer in charge of the camp during this period made no attempt to withhold any portion of the parcel. The parcels were enjoyed by the PW immensly and besides the nutritive benefits the wholesome and additional food produced the Red Cross parcel helped the morale of the PW more than could be imagined.

24. Shortly after this, this Officer (whose name I cannot remember) left and the Command was assumed by Lt YAMADA.

25. Although two American and one South African consignments of Red Cross parcels were delivered into the camp to my knowledge, the South African consignment was delivered direct to Sjt IDEEYEE's store-room. The American supplies being delivered eventually to Lt YAMADA's personal quarters. They were carried in by the Japanese guards and the PW who were in camp at the time were kept clear of the area while the stores were being moved in.

26. After Lt YAMADA had "picked" all he wanted and had issued the guards with meats butter, cheese and cigarettes, the remains of the parcels were returned to the store and PW were informed that these were emergency rations. Often Capt MOORE Lt FLYNN and the Dutch Doctor appealed for milk to feed sick and dying PW lying in the hospital. These requests were refused by both YAMADA and IDEEYEE.

27. The South African parcels were eventually all taken away from the camp by IDEEYEE. His method of removal was simply to carry a large bag about the size of a sugar bag slung over his back each night. IDEEYEE did allow the Japanese guards some of this ussue. It was thought that Lt YAMADA was unaware of this consignment but this was only problematical.

28. On one occasion during an Allied air raid "FOUR EYED BASTARD" alleged that he could smell smoke. Since carrying matches was forbidden at any time (all cigarettes were lit from a light in the guard room) a search was organised for the matches but no matches were found. The matter was reported to IDEEYEE who after conferring with "FOUR EYED BASTARD" ordered all PW to kneel on the stony gravel outside the guard house. We were kept kneeling for five hours. Our luncheon meal was cancelled and the evening meal was cut by half. Most of us could not afford to loose even this meagre issue of rice due to our starved emaciated condition.

29. On our arrival at this camp, a search was conducted by the Kempi Tai of all PW possessions. All articles of value such as watches

rings jewellry, fountain pens etc were removed. The owner's name was scribbled on a small card and attached to the article. We were informed that these articles would be returned to us at a later date.

30. Approximately early July I was informed by L/Telegraphist SPICER H.M.A.S. "Perth" that Lt YAMADA was examining the watches etc collected from the PW and was removing the names from a number of them. Subsequent to this information I visited a room near his office and observed YAMADA removing tags from some watches. Later IDEEYEE was seen with some of these watches. To the best of my knowledge and belief, no PW received his possession back as promised by the Kempi Tai.

31. The photograph now produced and shown to me and marked Exhibit "GE" upon which the likeness of a person marked "2" is and contains a true and correct likeness of a person referred to by me in this my affidavit as a Japanese Sjt named IDEEYEE.

32. The likeness of a person marked "7" on Exhibit "GE" is and contains a true and correct likeness of the person referred to in this my affidavit as a Japanese guard known as the "FOUREYED BASTARD."

33. The description of Lt YAMADA referred to hereinbafore is as follows: Age approximately forty to forty-five years, height approximately five feet three to five feet five inches, slight build, dark hair, slightly greying, fair knowledge of English, married with daughter aged nine years and son aged six years.

34. A description of the quartermaster known as KOJIYAMA (phonetic) is as follows: Age approximately thirty-three to thirty-five years, height approximately five feet three inches, stocky build, powerful torso, fair knowledge of English, married, has children, fair type of Japanese. Assisted PW whenever possible.

35. A description of YAMADA's batman OKA is as follows: Age approximately thirty years, approximate height, five feet three inches, particularly well-built, judo expert, very athletic, round face, tough looking but fairly reasonable in his treatment of PW. At times assisted PW by giving them food.

36. A description of WATANABE, Interpreter and clerk is as follows) Age approximately twenty-five years to twenty-seven years, height five feet three inches, medium build, fair knowledge of English, well educated came from MOJI, good type of Japanese, helped PW.

37. A description of the Medical Sjt "THE BLACK SJT" is as follows:

R. Carter. A. Roberts Jr.

Age approximately thirty-five to thirty-seven years, height approximately five feet seven inches, sharp features, medium build, married, very dark complexion from which his nickname originated.

38. A description of the person who assisted the "Black Sjt" nicknamed "THE RUNT" is as follows: Age approximately twenty-five years to twenty-seven years, height approximately five feet, stocky build.

39. A description of the "SQUEALER" a guard, is as follows: age approximately thirty to thirty-five years, medium build, high pitched squeaky voice, height approximately five feet six inches.

40. A description of the "COOKHOUSE CPL" is as follows: Age approximately thirty-five to thirty-seven years, height approximately five feet six inches, very heavily built, had a very deep voice.

41. A description of the "LITTLE SHITMAN" is as follows: height approximately four feet six inches to five feet, appeared to be aged over forty years, small weedy build.

42. A description of WATANABE , a Japanese civilian mine overseer is as follows: Age approximately thirty-three to thirty-five years, height approximately five feet six inches, light to medium build, sharp features agile, was employed by the mine.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the within-named Deponent at Brisbane on the twenty first day of February 1947

R. Carter

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

J.P. Roberts Jr.

I, Roy Tasman CARTER, of number 43 Brisbane Street, ANNERLEY, Brisbane, in the State of QUEENSLAND, and formerly Leading Seaman CARTER R.T. number 19592, of His Majesty's Australian Ship "PERTH", now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and say as follows:-

1. In the month of April or May, one thousand nine hundred and forty five, I was a prisoner of war in FUKUOKA camp number 22, in which camp were about one hundred Australian and several hundred other Allied prisoners of war.

2. I can clearly recall many of the Japanese members of the camp staff, and the Japanese who were in charge of the prisoners when they were working in the surrounding factories. Among those I recall are a Japanese cook known to us as 'DAN', two Japanese who were known to me as WATANABE, and one whose name was KAGIYAMA. I do not recall any 'nicknames for these three.

3. The Japanese who was known to us as 'DAN' was well known to all prisoners as a black marketer in food and was hand in glove with Sergeant IDAI, who is referred to in my affidavit of the twenty second day of March one thousand nine hundred and forty six as Sergeant IDEEYEE, in the theft from the camp of prisoners rations for sale on the black market.

4. I well remember the Japanese known to me as WATANABE and shown in the photograph numbered 191 as the Japanese responsible for the sadistic and unwarranted beatin of a soldier whom I believe to have been TX8286, Private JOHNSON G.H.

5. I also recall two Japanese who were noted for their kindness and consideration to the prisoners under their care. They were WATANABE, Shown in photograph number 177, and KAGIYAMA, and on many occasions both went out of their way to give cigarettes and food to prisoners, and to protect them from the wanton cruelty of other members of the camp staff.

6. I recognise photograph number 176 and marked 'YPK' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA CAMP number 22, but do not recall the name by which he was known to me.

.....R. Carter.....
(Deponent)

.....
(A Justice

7. I recognise the photograph numbered 177 and marked 'YPR' as the Japanese known to me as WATANABE and who is referred to in paragraph 5 of this my affidavit.

8. I recognise the photograph numbered 179 and marked 'YPZ' as the Japanese known to me as KAGIYAMA and who is referred to in paragraph 5 of this my affidavit.

9. I recognise the photograph numbered 180 and marked 'YPM' as the Japanese cook who was known to me as 'DAN' and who is referred to in paragraph 3 of this my affidavit.

10. I recognise the photograph numbered 186 and marked 'YQA' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOAKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known to me.

11. I recognise the photograph numbered 190 and marked 'YQB' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known to me.

12. I recognise the photograph numbered 191 and marked 'YQC' as the Japanese known to me as WATANABE and referred to in paragraph 4 of this my affidavit.

13. I recognise the photograph numbered 192 and marked 'YQD' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22, but can not recall the name by which he was known.

14. I recognise the photograph numbered 193 and marked 'YQE' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known.

15. I recognise the photograph numbered 194 and marked 'YQF' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known.

16. I recognise the photograph numbered 195 and marked 'YQG' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known.

17. I recognise the photograph marked 'D' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known.

R. L. Carter
(Deponent)

J. Murray J.P.
(A Justice of the Peace)

. I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED and SWORN by the within named DEPONENT at BRISBANE in the State of QUEENSLAND this ...Eleventh... day of ...October... 1948 before me

L. Carter
(Deponent)

J. Murray J.P.
(A Justice of the Peace)

Camp File

I, Roy Tasman CARTER of 43 Brisbane Street, Annerley, BRISBANE in the STATE of QUEENSLAND and formerly 19592 L/Seaman CARTER, R.T., of H.M.A.S. "PERTH" now discharged, being duly sworn makes oath and states as follows:-

1. From approximately February one thousand nine hundred and forty five until September one thousand nine hundred and forty five I was a Prisoner of War at FUKUOKA Prisoner of War Camp No.22 Japan in which camp were approximately three hundred Officer and other rank Prisoners of War of American Australian and Dutch Nationalities, most of whom were employed as labourers in the ISUKA coal mine.

2. During most of my internment I was employed as a bootmaker and general maintainence men in the camp.

3. The Japanese Camp Commander was a Lieutenant named YAMADA commonly known as "THE JEW BOY"; his second in charge, a Sergeant known as Sgt "IDEEYEE" (Phonetic). The official interpreter was a two star private known as "WATANABE"; the Orderly Room clerk and Quartermaster was a two star private named KOGIAMA. The hospital was manned by a Sergeant Orderly known to Prisoners of War as "THE BLACK SERGEANT" and a two star Private known to Prisoners of War as "ICHIMOTO" or "THE RUNT" or "THE PIG"; the kitchen was in charge of a Sergeant known as "THE PARROT" who was assisted by a three star private known as "DAN", both were assisted by a two star private whose name I cannot recall.

4. The permanent guards known to myself w ere as follows: "CPL JODO" or Cpl SHAMONA who was, I believe, next in seniority to Sgt "IDEEYEE" ; during the latter period of our internment he was promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal (Approximately late July one thousand nine hundred and forty five)

5. Cpl SHAMONA or "JODO" invariably supervised my work as a bootmaker. Sgt "IDEEYEE" had given me definite instructions that I must not under any circumstances, do repair work for the Japanese guards or civilians unless the job was approved by himself. Cpl SHAMONA repeatedly insisted that I do repair work for himself and friends. I informed him of Sgt "IDEEYEE'S" order. Cpl SHAMONA then informed me that I would be severely punished, at the same time he would threaten me by jabbing my buttocks with a naked bayonet, if I did not do the work. He further threatened me by saying I would be severely punished if I informed Sgt "IDEEYEE" of his, SHAMONA'S, intentions.

6. On several occasions I was beaten badly by Sgt "IDEEYEE" because I had disobeyed his order and repaired boots for the Japanese without his

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R. Carter

consent. I explained to Sgt IDENYEE that I was being forced to do the repair work by SHAMOND and others and that whenever I refused to work for them I was beaten until I agreed to accept the work.

7. "IDENYEE" ignored this advise and told me I would be severely punished if I were caught again. I informed SHAMONA of "IDENYEE'S" threat; later, when he handed me a pair of boots for repair, SHAMONA picked up a stick and attacked me with it. I agreed to mend the boots and had just began the job when "IDENYEE" pounded on me and gave me another hiding for having disobeyed his order.

8. This was only typical of the childishly stupid, yet brutal conduct of "IDENYEE", SHAMONA and most of the other guards

9. Another N.C.O. well known to myself as "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" was a particularly brutal guard.

10. In paragraph eight and nine of the affidavit sworn by me on the twenty first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty seven I submitted evidence concerning the beating of a party of Prisoners of War including myself by Sgt "IDENYEE", "The FOUR EYED BARSTARD" and a guard known as "THE SQUEALER". I did not refer to "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL"; however, he took a particularly prominent part in this beating, moving behind Sgt "IDENYEE" and beating each Prisoner of War with a heavy stick after "IDENYEE" had dealt with us. He was particularly severe on myself because I unconsciously tried to avoid his blows by "ducking". I was beaten about the head and face viciously, my jaw was swollen, one of my teeth was broken and my mouth was badly cut and bleeding. "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" continued to punch and beat my face after "IDENYEE" and the others had left us kneeling on the rough gravel outside the guard house.

11. After this beating "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" took an exceptionall interest in my doings and behaviour. He assaulted me on the slightest provocation, mostly with his clenched fist but occasionally with a heavy stick.

12. I have witnessed him strike other Prisoners of War on numerous occasions expecially VX21681 Cpl JOHNSTONE, G.L., 2/2 Pnr Bn., and when JOHNSTONE was publicly beaten, in full view of all Prisoners of War and Japanese Guards, on two occasions "THE COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" contributed his share in the assault by kicking JOHNSTONE in the ribs and stomach while he lay helpless on the ground.

13. Another guard who figured largely in these particular assaults was a "Two Star" private known to Prisoners of War as "THE FOUR EYED BARSTED" Although particularly childish and simple, he was exceptionally dangerous and had no regard for our feelings in any manner or form. "THE FOUR EYED BARSTED" has assaulted me as

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R. Carter

frequently as three times during one day and at least once in each week. His behaviour was such that it appeared to me that he had obviously set himself the task of making our lives as uncomfortable and as unbearable as he possibly could.

14. The guard referred to hereinbefore as "THE SQUEALER" was also known as "THE SHEEP DOG". I had much contact with this guard and found him particularly moody and treacherous.

15. On occasions he was friendly towards me, sometimes gave me cigarettes, then, without any apparent motive or reason would later attack me with his fists, boots and/or "sword stick".

16. After Sgt IDEEYES, and "THE FOUR EYED BARSTARD" had attacked myself and two other Prisoners of War for refusing to reveal the whereabouts of a pair of boots, Sgt IDEEYES ordered that we should kneel to attention on the gravel outside the guard room. We were forced to kneel in this position from 1800 hours until 0100 hrs the following day during which time "THE SHEEP DOG" "visited" us five times. On each occasion he beat each of us severely paying particular attention to myself especially with his boots. My ribs and buttocks were painfully bruised for many days following this assault.

17. All this harsh punishment and torture besides sadistic and barbarous was certainly not condusive to a good production output By the Prisoners of War.

18. This was proved conclusively by the fact that one of the Japanese guards known to Prisoners of War as "SMILE " had no trouble at all in getting Prisoners of War to carry out any of his orders promptly and satisfactorily. This was because "SMILER" treated us like human beings and did all in his power to assist us.

19. A description of the Japanese guard known to Prisoners of War as "THE FOUR EYED BARSTARD" is as follows:

Age approximately thirty years, height approximately five feet two inches; heavy build, rather stooped and flabby appearance; wore horned rimmed glasses continually.

20. A description of the Japanese guard known as L/Cpl SHAMONA commonly known to Prisoners of War as "JODO" is as follows:

Age approximately thirty years; height approximately five feet four inches; heavy build, powerful appearance. Had rather a big round face.

21. A description of the Japanese guard known to Prisoners

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of War as the "COCKY LITTLE CORPORAL" is as follows:

Age approximately twenty seven to thirty years; height approximately five feet three inches. Slight to medium build. Dark complexion: Sharp features, Walked with sharp jerky movement, suggestive of a strut.

I swear that the contents of this, my affidavit, are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED and SWORN by the within-named Deponent at Brisbane on the 29th day of November 1947

R. Carter

Before me

A Justice of the Peace. J.P.

C.1

I, Roy Tasman CARTER, of number 43 Brisbane Street, ANNERLEY, Brisbane, in the State of QUEENSLAND, and formerly Leading Seaman CARTER R.T. number 19592, of His Majesty's Australian Ship "PERTH", now discharged, being duly sworn make oath and say as follows:-

1. In the month of April or May, one thousand nine hundred and forty five, I was a prisoner of war in FUKUOKA camp number 22, in which camp were about one hundred Australian and several hundred other Allied prisoners of war.

2. I can clearly recall many of the Japanese members of the camp staff, and the Japanese who were in charge of the prisoners when they were working in the surrounding factories. Among those I recall are a Japanese cook known to us as 'DAN', two Japanese who were known to me as WATANABE, and one whose name was KAGIYAMA. I do not recall any 'nicknames for these three.

3. The Japanese who was known to us as 'DAN' was well known to all prisoners as a black marketer in food and was hand in glove with Sergeant IDAI, who is referred to in my affidavit of the twenty second day of March one thousand nine hundred and forty six as Sergeant IDEEYEE, in the theft from the camp of prisoners rations for sale on the black market.

4. I well remember the Japanese known to me as WATANABE and shown in the photograph numbered 191 as the Japanese responsible for the sadistic and unwarranted beatin of a soldier whom I believe to have been TX8286, Private JOHNSON G.H.

5. I also recall two Japanese who were noted for their kindness and consideration to the prisoners under their care. They were WATANABE, Shown in photograph number 177, and KAGIYAMA, and on many occasions both went out of their way to give cigarettes and food to prisoners, and to protect them from the wanton cruelty of other members of the camp staff.

6. I recognise photograph number 176 and marked 'YPK' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA CAMP number 22, but do not recall the name by which he was known to me.

R. Carter
(Deponent)

(A Justice of the Peace)

7. I recognise the photograph numbered 177 and marked 'YPR' as the Japanese known to me as WATANABE and who is referred to in paragraph 5 of this my affidavit.

8. I recognise the photograph numbered 179 and marked 'YPZ' as the Japanese known to me as KAGIYAMA and who is referred to in paragraph 5 of this my affidavit.

9. I recognise the photograph numbered 180 and marked 'YPM' as the Japanese cook who was known to me as 'DAN' and who is referred to in paragraph 3 of this my affidavit.

10. I recognise the photograph numbered 186 and marked 'YQA' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOAKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known to me.

11. I recognise the photograph numbered 190 and marked 'YQB' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known to me.

12. I recognise the photograph numbered 191 and marked 'YQC' as the Japanese known to me as WATANABE and referred to in paragraph 4 of this my affidavit.

13. I recognise the photograph numbered 192 and marked 'YQD' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22, but can not recall the name by which he was known.

14. I recognise the photograph numbered 193 and marked 'YQE' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known.

15. I recognise the photograph numbered 194 and marked 'YQF' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known.

16. I recognise the photograph numbered 195 and marked 'YQG' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known.

17. I recognise the photograph marked 'D' as a member of the Japanese staff of FUKUOKA camp number 22 but can not recall the name by which he was known.

R. Carter
(Deponent)

(A Justice of the Peace)

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED and SWORN by the within named DEPONENT at BRISBANE in the State of QUEENSLAND this ...Eleventh...day of...October...1948)

before me

R. Carter
(Deponent)

[signature]
(A Justice of the Peace)

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

Enclosures to 2 A.W.C.S.

191 + 191A	Watanabe	Jonizo.
177.	WATANABE	Jadao.
176	KAJIWARA	Nobushige
186.	UEHARA	Hidehiko
190.	YAMATE	Masanobu
195	ISHIDA	Shinji
192	FUKUDA	Miyoshi
194	NOMIYAMA	Jameichi
193	HASHIMOTO	Torahiko
179	KAGIYAMA	Masamitsu
180	TAKESHITA	Kuneitoshi
D.	JORAO	Otoichi

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

If not delivered within 7 days, return to


179

This is the photo marked 'YPZ' and referred to in para. Eight...of the affidavit of..Roy.Tasman.CARTER.....made on the..Seventh... day of ..October.....1948, which said photo was produced and shown to the said...Roy.Tasman.CARTER.....at the time of making the said affidavit

R Carter
(Deponent)

(A Justice of the Peace)


190

This is the photograph numbered 190 and Marked 'YQB' and referred to in paragraph 11 of the affidavit of Roy Tasman CARTER made on the Eleventh day of October 1948 which said photograph was produced and shown to the said Roy Tasman CARTER at the time of making the said affidavit.

R. T. Carter
(Deponent)

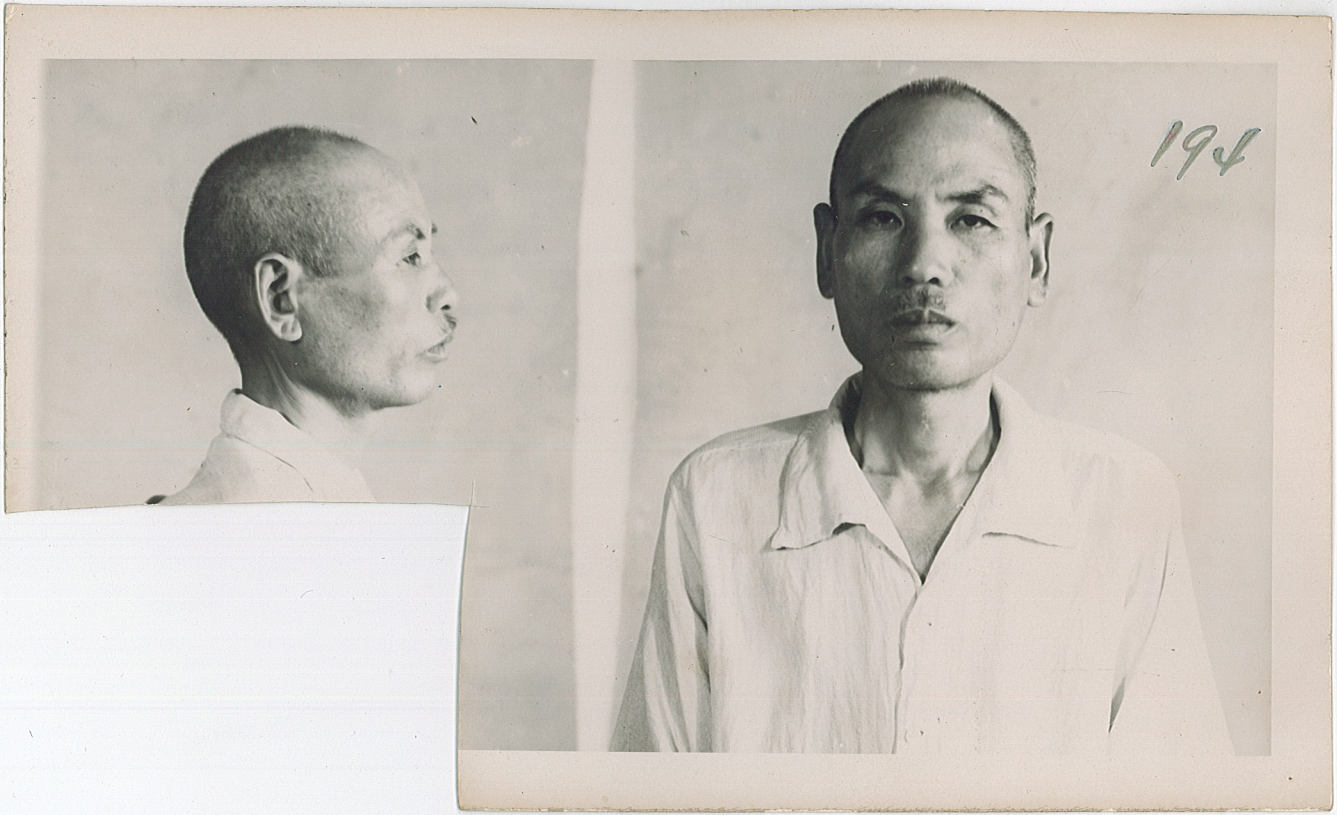
[signature] J.P.
(A Justice of the Peace)


192

This is the photograph marked 'YQD' and numbered 192 and referred to in paragraph 13 of the affidavit of Roy Tasman CARTER made on the Eleventh day of October 1948 which said photograph was produced and shown to the said Roy Tasman CARTER at the time of making the said affidavit.

R. Carter
(Deponent)

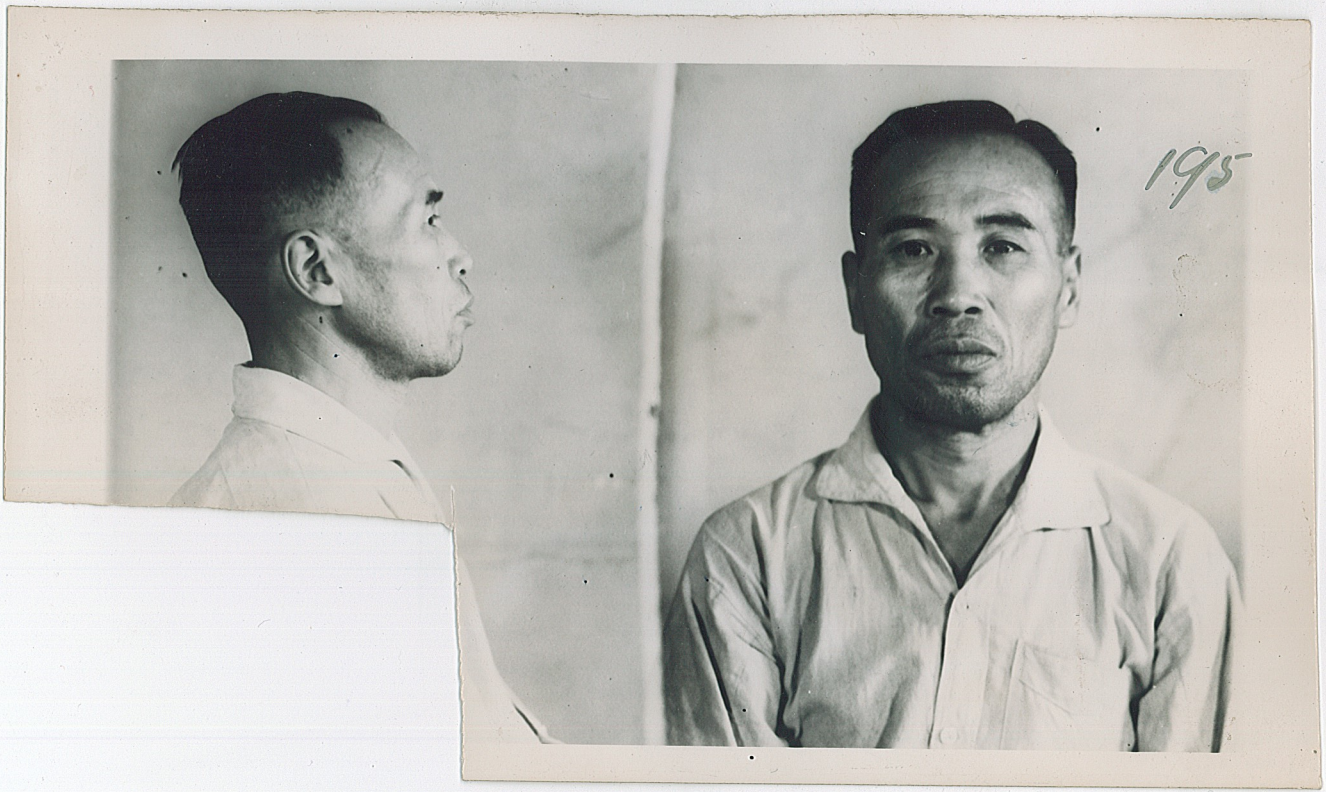
[signature]
(A Justice of the Peace)


194

This is the photograph numbered 194 and marked 'YQF' and referred to in paragraph 15 of the affidavit of Roy Tasman CARTER made on the Eleventh day of October 1948 which said photograph was produced and shown to the said Roy Tasman CARTER at the t me of making the said affidavit.

R. Carter
(Deponent)

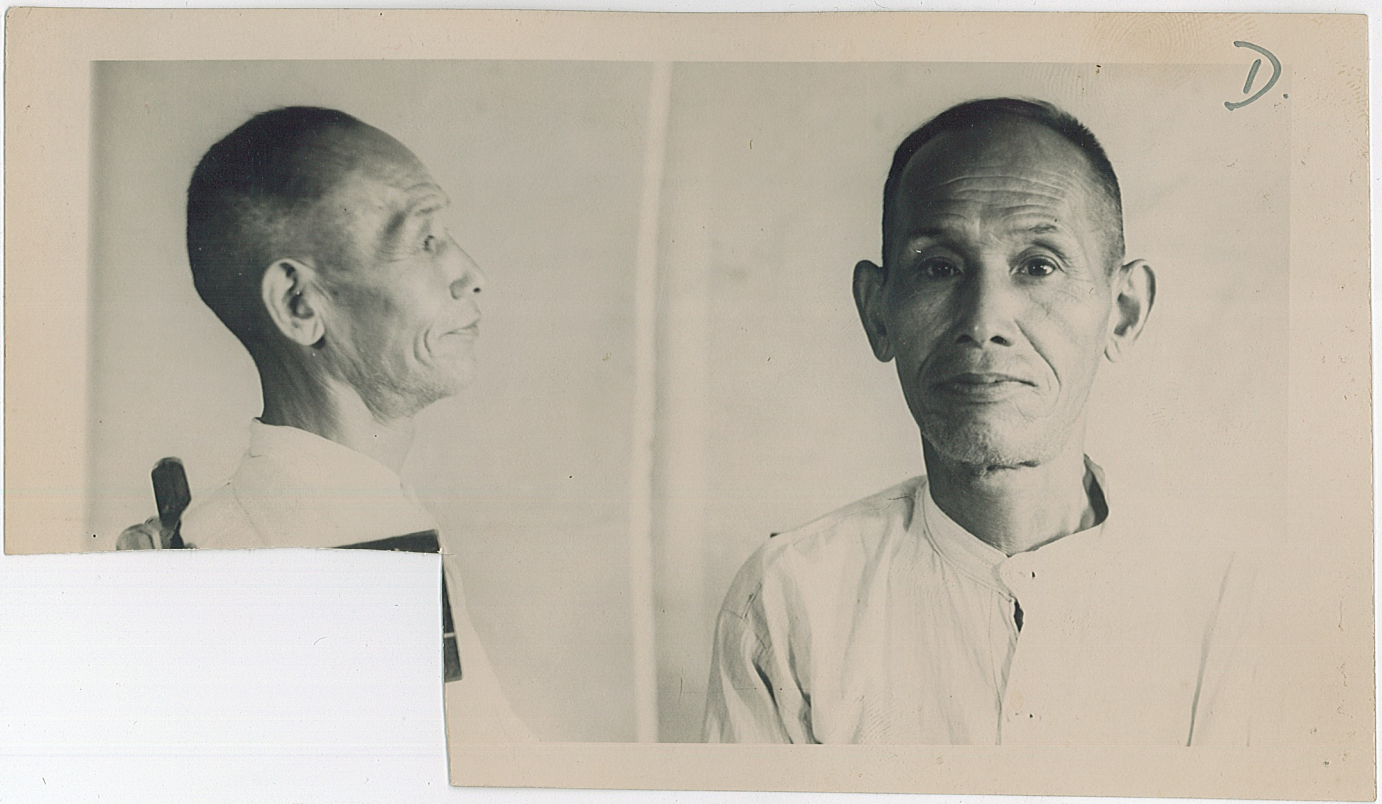
Murray J.P.
(A Justice of the Peace)


195

This is the photograph numbered 195 and marked 'YQG8 and referred to in paragraph 16 of the affidavit of Roy Tasman Carter made on the Eleventh day of October 1948 which said photograph was produced and shown to the said Roy Tasman CARTER at the time of making the said affidavit.

R. Carter
(Deponent)

[signature]
(A Justice of the Peace)


D.

This is the photograph marked 'D' and referred to in paragraph 17 of the affidavit of Roy Tasman CARTER made on the ...Eleventh...day of...October...1948 which said photograph was produced and shown to the said Roy Tasman CARTER at the time of making the said affidavit.

R. Carter
(Deponent)

Murray J.P.
(A Justice of the Peace)